This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

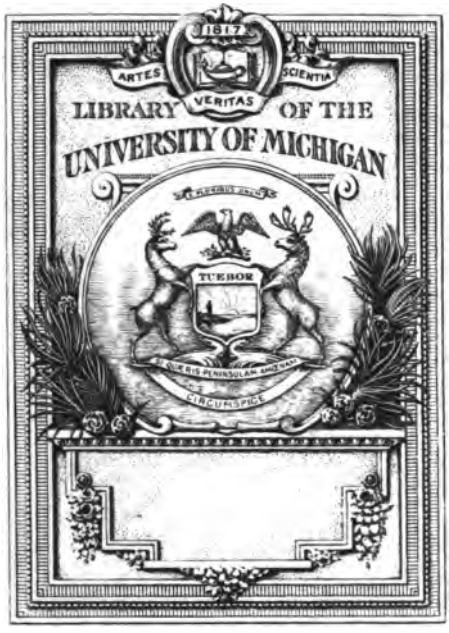
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`


1817
ARTES
SCIENTIA
VERITAS
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
TUEBOR
CIRCUMSPICE

DA
87.1
.W18
V 9
v. 2

THE

VOYAGES

AND

CRUISES

OF

Commodore WALKER,

During the late

SPANISH and FRENCH WARS.

VOL. II.

LONDON:
Printed for A. MILLAR, in the Strand.
MDCCLX.

libr.
12-4-43
49209

CRUISE IV.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

CHAP. I.

The fitting out the Royal Family privateers; accident to the Prince Frederick; escape from three French men of war; separation from the Princess Amelia; meeting the West-India fleet; taking a French tartan under the fortifications of Saffia; complaint made to the court of London, and some observations thereon.

SOME gentlemen of London (John Casmajor, Valentine Comyns, Edward Ironside, Esqrs. and Mr. Parnell Neville, all since deceased, William Belcher, Israel Jalabert, and James Talbot, Esqrs.) in the year

1740 fitted out a fleet of private ships of war, called the Royal Family, under the command of Mr. Walker, giving him the entire direction of the fame, as to its equipment, and the appointment of all the officers. Captain Talbot's fuccefs in two of the faid fhips, which he had before commanded, engaged him and the reft to increafe the number under the preſent truſt. This fleet was fitted out at Briſtol, and by a few delays in the managers, took up near three months, before it was compleated. The greater part of which time Mr. Walker was preſent, giving directions; as almoſt every thing depended upon his management; and had he been the firſt principle of motion, the machine had kept better time.

In one article, indeed, of our equipment, we had not the leaſt difficulty,

culty, that of getting men: which is generally a cause of delay, and the most material business of preparing such expeditions. For most of the officers and men of the Boscawen continued close adherents to Mr. Walker; and the report of so great a private fleet to be fitted out, and the character and known success of the commander, had drawn together such numbers of sea-men to offer themselves, that near as many were refused as would have manned a like number of ships; though at this time there was a great scarcity of hands, both in the government's and merchant's service. Which circumstance seems to strengthen the opinion, I have often received from the willingness of our common sea-men to serve in private ships of war, that, "Was our navy put on a more favourable

footing in ſome particulars, very eaſy to be complied with, there would always be a ſufficiency of men ready offering to the ſervice:" For certainly there are equal hands in theſe kingdoms, with the aſſiſtance of neutral ſeamen, who flock to us in time of war, under a proper diſpoſition of them, at one and the ſame time, to man the whole fleet of England, and navigate the trade of the merchants.

Amidſt theſe preparations, a circumſtance appeared very irregular in the outſet; which begot a diſſatisfaction in ſome forboding minds, as it aſſailed the confidence they before had in the managers. This was, that all the time of the fleet's being fitted out, no copy of the articles, which were to be executed between the managers, the officers, and men, was

was sent down for the perusal and inspection of those concerned: and though, at the repeated desire and request of several of the captains and officers, Mr. Walker had frequently wrote up to London for it, yet it could not be obtained; till within a few days before the ships were prepared to sail, the articles themselves were sent down, ready ingrossed and signed by the managers. In these articles, besides allowing themselves five per cent. upon the whole, as managers, they had also made themselves agents to the officers and men, with a further allowance of five per cent. for such new office. This particular of the agency was so much disrelished by most of the people, that many of the officers and others absolutely refused to serve any longer, and offered up their com-

millions. But Mr. Walker, who had now compleated the fleet, was eager to be at ſea; and who, from his general good opinion of mankind (which known part of his character proceeds from the too common error of honeſt men judging others from themſelves) had really conceived well of his managers, publickly expreſſed ſuch his particular confidence in their honour, and turned advocate for the articles; ſaying, "That, whilſt we diſputed about the agency, we perhaps loſt an opportunity of finding the fortune." By this and other perſuaſions, giving high encomiums on the great merit of our owners in fitting out ſo fine a fet of ſhips, he at laſt prevailed, that every body in compliance ſigned the articles, tho' far from being convinced of the equity of them.

The

The fleet set sail April 28, 1746, from King's road, Bristol, on a cruise of eight months. The ships were

			Gun.	Men.
King George,	George Walker,	Com.	32	350
Prince Frederick,	Hugh Bromedge,		46	260
Duke,	Edward Dottin,	formerly first lieutenant to the Boscawen,	20	260
Princess Amelia,	Robert Denham,	Capts.	24	150
			122	970

Crowds of spectators, as such a fleet had not appeared before in those parts, proclaimed aloud a pleasure at our appearance; which was echoed in joy within the breasts of the men; and returned in salutes of our guns from every ship. But this great joy and fine appearance were overcast by two accidents, which damped the first and lessened the latter; for about

twelve o'clock the Prince Frederick, through the careleſsneſs or ſuppoſed ignorance of the pilot, ran aſhore on the Welſh-hook, and made ſignals of diſtreſs. The tide running very ſtrong in the channel, as it uſually does, prevented the commodore ſending any aſſiſtance; but at four o'clock he came to an anchor with the Duke and Princeſs Amelia, under the Flat-holmes. In the evening captain Bromedge's barge coming on board, acquainted the commodore that the Prince Frederick had received ſo much damage by her late accident, that it was thought ſhe would not be able to proceed. Whereupon the commodore went himſelf on board the Prince Frederick, and finding ſhe made eighteen inches water in an hour, he ordered her back, and ſent an expreſs of the accident to the ma-

managers for their directions to him, whether to proceed, or wait her repair.

Whilſt the ſhips lay thus waiting for an anſwer from the managers, the other accident happened on board the Duke: which was a very raſh and paſſionate murder committed by one of the common men on another, by ſtabbing him in the breaſt, thro' an ill-grounded reſentment for ſome ſlight affront conceived. Mr. Walker having had intelligence of the accident, went on board the Duke. The men, taking upon them to execute what had been ſtrict juſtice in itſelf, though by no means legal in them, had hanged the murderer by the two wriſts to the yard-arm, where the poor wretch was roaring in great agonies. Mr. Walker immediately ordered him down; and taking the depoſitions of the evidence, ſent the

deceased, the criminal, and the two principal witnesses, to a magistrate at Bristol. The fellow was afterwards tried and hanged.

May 2nd, the express returned from the manager's with directions to put to sea without the Prince Frederick, who was obliged to go into dock. Signal being again made for weighing anchor, and orders left with captain Bromedge in what station to join us, we set sail on our cruise. Our first station being ordered to be between Cape St. Vincent in Portugal and Cape Cantin, on the coast of Barbary, till a certain day.—May 10, the island of Scilly bearing S. E. by E. distant seven leagues, the Princess Amelia being a great way astern, the commodore made signal for shortning sail till she got up. Whilst we lay-to for her, we saw three sail to

the

the south-west quarter, standing to the eastward. Upon which, signal being given to chase, and all things ordered for engaging, we came to near them towards evening, as to discover they were ships of war of great force, at least sixty or seventy guns each; therefore apprehending their now making from us a pretence of sent to decoy us into their reach, as indeed it really was, we at once hauled our wind and left off the chase. On which they all hoisted French colours, tacked about, and stood after us. The Princess Amelia being, as was observed, greatly astern, it blowing very hard, and night coming on, signal was made for her to alter her course, and shut up her lights: which she obeyed. But we and the Duke, who kept close company with us, being so

much nearer to the enemy, apprehended ourſelves in great danger of being over-taken. The commodore ordered us and the Duke, by ſignals, to keep on our courſe and ſet up our lights, which ſeemed a contradictory conduct to the orders given the Princeſs Amelia; and, as we were cloſely purſued, could not fail of being reprehended in moſt of our judgments. But it now growing dark, the commodore called the carpenter to him, and making him fix a ſtep in a large bathing tub he had for his own uſe, and ſet a pole upright in it like a maſt, he put into it a quantity of ballaſt, and ordered him to nail a tarpaulin cloſely over it; then hanging a lantern and light to the top, he let it down over the ſtern into the ſea. We then ſhut up all our lights and altered our courſe, as

did

did the Duke alſo. At day-break we ſaw nothing of the three French men of war, but miſſing alſo the Princeſs Amelia, we imagined that ſhe muſt have fallen in with the enemy, and ſtuck to them. This fineſſe, which was certainly the cauſe of our preſervation, might, I think, be improved into common practice on the like occaſions, by all ſhips who run ſuch danger, taking with them a few ſmall boats or skiffs, ſuch as fiſhermen drag after them with their live fiſh: for if the light exiſts but for a few minutes, the purpoſe is anſwered.

The ſame morning, about ſix o'clock, we ſaw in the ſouth-eaſt quarter a large fleet of ſhips, whom the commodore imagined to be a fleet, which the aforeſaid men of war were convoying: and, as he ſuppoſed, had

loſt.

loft. We inſtantly bore down to them, and upon coming near, perceived ſeveral large ſhips of force alſo with them: but as they were all to leeward, Mr. Walker ordered our courſe to be continued, ſaying, that though he might not have leave given him to burn, ſink, and deſtroy, according to his orders, yet he would venture to pick and chuſe as many of them as he could man. At nine o'clock, we came up with them. They proved to be our own Weſt-India and Newfoundland fleet, with ſeveral Eaſt-India ſhips, under convoy of the Milford and Rye men of war. Mr. Walker went on board his majeſty's ſhip the Rye, to acquaint the captain of our having ſeen three French men of war the day before, and to inform him of the latitude in which we imagined them to be.

And

And here I must take notice of a circumstance relating to the misconduct of our own merchant-men, in the great disregard they pay in general to the orders of their convoy, of which this is a particular instance. Mr. Walker having observed to the captain of the Ryes, that had he himself been a French man of war, or they a French fleet, he could have made any number of them prizes, and brought them off in spite of the convoy. The captain made answer, True, sir, and what censure would have fallen on his majesty's officers? and yet let me tell all brave, fleet masters of common vessels, who sail better than the rest, will keep to windward for as to firing at them, I have done it till I am tired, and may fire away every shot in the ship."

He

He then asked Mr. Walker, "if his intent was to keep company?" But Mr. Walker answered, that "as there was no enemy in sight, nor any certainty of meeting one, such delay might be imputed by his owners wrong in him." However, the Indiamen were ordered by the captain of the Rye, to hoist up pennants to appear as men of war, and to form themselves and sail in a line of battle. And Mr. Walker, having given this necessary information, took his leave; and afterwards plyed to windward of the straggling merchant men, and by firing obliged them to bear down under the lee of their convoy. The commodore of the Rye and Mr. Walker then parted with mutual salutes of guns; and we afterwards had the pleasure to hear that they all arrived safe.

From

From this time to the 31ſt of May, the weather continued very hazy. In which interim we gave chaſe to ſeveral ſail; but, they either by having the wind of us, or by the power of the night got clear. And here we found our feathers clipped, wanting the ſwiftneſs of the Boſcawen, who in compariſon to our preſent ſhips, was as a bird of prey to the labouring wing of a purſued inferior. However, we had a ſtout and well built ſhip under us, which was of equal uſe in its place. We conſtantly made the ſignal of the Princeſs Amelia, to all the ſhips we ſaw, which we could imagine might be ſhe, hoping to have met her; but not being anſwered by any, concluded her, as we before ſaid, fallen into the enemy's hand. Being now come upon our ſtation, off Cape Cautin, we ſaw an armed ſail off the bay of

Saffia,

Saffia, on the coaſt of Barbary, who hoiſting French colours immediately run into the road. We then ſtood in after her, running as far as ſeven fathom water, and fired ſome ſhots: at the ſame time the fortification returned the fire we intended at her pretty ſmartly upon us. But the commodore being unacquainted with the bay, and not daring to venture in any further for fear of ſhallow water, made his ſignal to our other ſhips to ſail off, which we likewiſe did, as if we meant intirely to quit her. When it was dark, he again brought to with the Duke, and made ſignals for the captain and firſt lieutenant to come on board: this was in order to conſult about cutting her out; for as he well knew the emperor of Morocco was then at war with the French, he did not imagine the fort meant to protect her from

from the English, with whom he was at peace, and concluded the firing from the fortifications to have proceeded from mistake. Upon this presumption, three boats were ordered to be manned, with design to sound the bay close under shore, and so to board her and cut her away. The boats received express orders, that when they came so near the enemy as to be perceived, they should make several false fires; which the enemy, should they be then lying on their small arms, might imagine so many combustible fire-pots to be thrown upon them; and which in all probability would occasion them immediately to quit their decks. The command of this action was given to Mr. Riddle, the commodore's second lieutenant. Accordingly the boats set off, well officered and manned. About one o'clock we heard

heard the report of a briſk firing from the bay, by which we judged, they had met with a ſharp reception. And ſo it proved; for the enemy, lying on the watch, as was conjectured, received the boats with a well ſupported preparation, whilſt the attack was as reſolute on our ſide. Our boats hoping to ſurprize them, truſted in this their own after-thought, and neglected to light the falſe fires as were directed; but the moon riſing, ſhewed them their miſtake, and diſcovered them to the enemy, who being in expectation of them had time to get to their arms: for ſhe was a French pollacra, with a letter of marque, having ſix carriage guns, eighty ſmall arms, and about twenty men. Mr. Riddle was at one fire very ſtrangly wounded in two ſeveral places by a ball entering in at his temple above the cheek bone and out

of

of the other, and by another ball paſſing in at his ſhoulder quite under the skin and fleſh, out of the oppoſite one, upon which he inſtantly fell. Yet nothing diſmayed, the reſt boldly preſſed forward to board ſword in hand, which was at laſt effected; the men in the ſhip firing their volleys very thick, and the forts continually playing on our boats at the ſame time. At half an hour after four in the morning, the firing ceaſed; whereupon we made our ſignals for the boats, and were anſwered by them: and at three o'clock we ſaw them returning with the veſſel; which was the Poſtilion d'Nantz, burthen about ninety tons, bound to Cadiz. Several men were wounded on the ſide of the enemy, and the only accident received on ours, beſides Mr. Riddle's wounds, was that of one man

man losing an hand as he boarded, which was entirely cut off at a blow; as to Mr. Riddle's wounds, they were afterwards to an admiration perfectly cured; and his friends have the pleasure of his being at present living, to shew the indisputable tokens of our report.

Upon the commodore's examining the condition of the prize, and finding her, upon information, to be a very prime sailor, he appointed her as a tender, in the room of the Princess Amelia, and calling her the Prince George, manned her with thirty hands, and gave the command to Mr. John Green, his first lieutenant. It may be asked, why this late business was put under the conduct of the commodore's second lieutenant, and the first rewarded by it? When the resolution was taken by the commodore

the

the first lieutenant gave his opinion, that it would be better to wait till day-light, but offered to go. "Sir, says Mr. Walker, though I have no reason to doubt your prowess, yet I never will send a man upon an expedition to which he has any objection:" and so gave the command to Mr. Riddle. On our returning with success, he shewed his respect to Mr. Green by giving him his due place or rank; and Mr. Riddle did not go unrewarded, as will be hereafter shewn. But we must first recover him of his wounds.

Mr. Walker took the usual care of his prisoners; and afterwards, June 6, meeting with a Dutch snow (the Peace) coming from Salle, and bound to Santa Cruz in Barbary, the captain of the French prize requested to be put on board the Dutch ship, re-

preſenting to Mr. Walker, that he believed he ſhould be able at the laſt place, with the aſſiſtance of his friends, to ranſom the cargo. This Mr. Walker complied with; and he was accordingly put on board. In conſequence whereof, on the 9th we ſtood in to Santa Cruz, and in the evening a boat came off with two letters to the commodore, "That as the Poſtilion de Nantz was taken under the cannon of Saffia, they thought her not a legal prize; and therefore would not ranſom her cargo." The commodore's chief aim of coming to the place was only to ſerve the unfortunate captain: he had no time to loſe in argument; and immediately made ſail out of the bay, having firſt diſcharged and ſent a-ſhore all the priſoners with their cloaths, &c. except three of the

men, whom he reſerved in order to condemn the veſſel.

We ſome years after found, that a complaint of this matter had been made by the Moors to the court of London: it being alledged a cuſtom with them, to receive and protect any ſhip of what nation ſoever, which comes to trade or traffick with them; though at the ſame time in war with the country to which it belongs. This was a circumſtance, at the time not known to Mr. Walker, nor is it in fact a real truth, but depends moſtly on their arbitrary humour, as occaſion ſuits. The affair, as it has been ſaid, was conſidered as attacking an enemy's ſhip in the port of its enemy; elſe Mr. Walker (as I am confident from a knowledge of his prudence and diſpoſition, and as I have heard him declare, which is

proof ſufficient) would not have committed the leaſt act of hoſtility, or infringement on the loweſt power in friendſhip with us, to have gained the richeſt prize upon the ſeas; or risked doing a violence to any of his country's treaties. The great danger ſuch actions are liable to, of miſleading the opinions of the people at home, by the falſe repreſentations of things abroad, being matters of uncertainty, ought to make our officers in ſuch command more than ordinary cautious: as a moment's raſhneſs, for a little lucre to a few particulars, may be the cauſe of evils running down, like a diſtemper in the blood of poſterity, and an expence of millioned treaſures to the nations on both ſides. Such rencounters abroad are generally acted in a diſputed latitude, and are a latitude of diſpute

diſpute to their owners at home; whilſt king, miniſter, and people muſt take their words, at the firſt inſtance, of the hair-breadth diſtances in debate, or meaſurements at ſea. Reſtitution is then the word, before the right is proved. At the partial diſappointment, the Antigallic nation is told to cry revenge; and if the miniſter ſtill keeps his temper, a Cromwell's ghoſt is wanted to take upon him the new war. Such proceedings ought to ſtand in example like rocks to be avoided, in the conduct of all future ſea-men; and I am the more explicit in delivering my opinion herein, as I know ſome perſons have endeavoured to throw a cenſure on Mr. Walker's behaviour, upon account of this preceding capture at Saffia. However, the reſtitution here could be but very trifling: the chief

of the cargo being but forty tons of bees-wax, powder, and warlike implements, bound it Cadiz, the whole computed at but 1784 *l.* 14 *s.* 5 *d.* nor did Mr. Walker know of the complaint, till he was abſolutely a priſoner in the King's Bench, unable to make enquiry or application, to ſet matters, if needed, to rights. But when Envy cannot get herſelf lifted up to ſtand with Fame upon her pedeſtal, it ſets Calumny to work at the pillar, to throw the envied ſtatue down.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Alteration of our ſtation; meeting the Prince Frederick; landing at Tercera; the entertainments there.

THE certain day in Mr. Walker's orders being expired, we were now to change our cruiſe for the remaining part of the firſt four months to a new ſtation: viz. between the weſtern iſles and banks of Newfoundland. Accordingly, July the fifth, plying off Tercera, one of the weſtern iſles, with an intent of watering, we ſaw a ſail to the eaſtward, bearing down upon us, as willing to come to an engagement. Diſcovering her to be a ſhip of force, we ſoon cleared, and got all hands

to quarters: but, on coming up, how great our joy, ſhe proved to be the Prince Frederick, captain Bromedge, whom we left to repair at Briſtol. Captain Bromedge alſo brought the news, that the Princeſs Amelia, being chaced by three French men of war, had ſtrained herſelf in carrying too much ſail, and ſprung a-leak; but that ſhe had got clear of them, and being obliged to bear away for Lisbon, had made that port half full of water. This account he received off Cape Cantin by a ſchooner, which ſhe had on purpoſe ſent expreſs to that ſtation; and though not a very favourable one, yet it was accepted by us as good news, in compariſon to the total loſs of her, which we had ſuppoſed; as it compleated the joy of our knowing our whole family was yet alive.

We

We ſtopped at Tercera to water, where our new tender the Prince George was of great uſe to us: for the watering at that place is attended with great difficulty to ſhips of any bigneſs, and with ſome danger owed to ſmallneſs. Wherefore the commodore ſent her to anchor in the road, there to take in her loading of wood and water, whilſt our ſhips in the mean time lay waiting off and on, in the offing.

The commodore going on ſhore for a few neceſſaries, ſome of us went with him to ſee the iſland, being a place little frequented by ſtrangers, perhaps on the account of the danger for ſhipping. It is nevertheleſs bleſſed with a prolific fertility in various commodities, as wines, corn, fruits, lemons, oranges, and olives; and by its commodious ſituation for trade,

might anſwer the hopes of the adventrous. Nature has alſo poured her greateſt beauties on it, which again are not left neglected or unadorned by art. It is inhabited by the Portugueze, and has ſome magnificent buildings and ſquares in its little metropolis, being a place of reſidence of ſeveral of the Portugueze noblemen, and other families of diſtinction. It has alſo an Engliſh conſul. The commodore waiting on the conſul, was by him the ſame evening, introduced to ſeveral of the noblemen; and as there was next day to be a conſecration of a new church, he was by them invited to ſee the ceremony. The conſul, upon our taking leave, asked the commodore, if he had any muſicians on board? and ſaid, their aſſiſtance at the ſaid ceremony would be taken as a great compliment, for the

the place had very few ſuch of the degrees of perfection. As the commodore was a lover of muſic, he had a finer band than perhaps ever were together in one ſhip (viz. two horns and two flutes, which had been in the king of Denmark's ſervice at Copenhagen, and had been with us in the Boſcawen, as before-mentioned; to which he had added a black drummer, and an hand from England of great execution on the large or Welſh harp (an inſtrument not much in uſe but excelled by none) as alſo a performer on the violin who was reckoned the ſecond in England, but whoſe bad circumſtances obliged him to put himſelf in this ſervice. He ſent them all, immediately on his coming on board the ſame evening, to the conſul's, that they might join in the rehearſal that evening, ordering

them to take changes of dreſs for next day. We had alſo two of our young gentlemen volunteers, ſo remarkably great on the violin, that, if they had diſliked the profeſſion, they had certainly made it their ſtudy. To theſe alſo the commodore gave the offer of going, which they accepted. The next day, he and ſome of the captains, principal officers, and gentlemen of the four ſhips coming on ſhore, ſome of the noblemen and gentlemen of the church met him; and, in acknowledging his civility of the preceding evening, gave him an intelligence of himſelf and his commiſſion; which he did not before know of, "That he was ſent by their new ſaint to aſſiſt them on the happy occaſion." The proceſſion to the church was very grand. All the noblemen and other perſons of diſtinction,

ſtinction, prieſts, jeſuits, and gentlemen walking, and ſome equipages attending. When we came to the church, which was very magnificent, large, and lofty, being (to our ſurprize in this æra of taſte) in the Gothic ſtile, richly ornamented; we were conducted to a place prepared for our reception: and, except as to the performance of ſome offices in the ceremony of conſecration, which could not but give umbrage to the free-born reaſon of Engliſhmen, unſubdued by prieſthood or church-ſuperſtition, the divine ſervice was very exalted, and awe-ſtriking to the heart. So that to uſe the words of a French author, "If heaven did not approve the juſtneſs of the worſhip, it could not be diſpleaſed at the endeavour." I think it is Monſ. St. Evremont, who makes an obſervation on this ſubject, be-

tween the different manners of worſhip in the Catholics and Presbyterians, "That the firſt do every thing they think will pleaſe, and the latter are tender of doing any thing they fear may diſpleaſe." To which, as an obſerver of the preſent performance, I will here venture to add, That by the overdoing of the one, upon theſe principles, and the too little ceremony of the other, the medium is left, as the propereſt or temperate ſtate between the two extremes, to be filled up by ſome juſt borrower of their merits and corrector of their faults: in which character the preſent Proteſtant might with ſome eaſy and happy alteration ſtand. The muſical performance was certainly much indebted to the various change of inſtruments our few hands added to its harmony: as the ſame

per-

performers on the horns were occasionally equally powerful on the trumpet, and the fluters on the hautboys; which sometimes in separate pieces, oftentimes joined by our three violins and the new organ, which was a very fine one, and accompanied by voices numerous and perfect, composed a concert truly grand. Our black drummer also performed with great earnestness and attention, putting on a face of self-significancy and general admiration. Which so worked inward in a real sense of feeling approbation, that we may say he got here a new religion; for he never after would be perswaded to think otherways, but that the Tercera religion was the best; because, as he said, it was *most worship*. This is as strong a proof as we can have from nature, that, in argument of reformation, it is the

errors of doctrine we ought to contend with, not the ceremony of worſhip; which, to make it ſerious to the impreſſionable mind, cannot be too ſolemn, or too much aſſiſted by every decency of dreſs, which makes it reaſonably more ſo.

After the conſecration was over, the time would not permit of any other invitation of repaſt being given us, except a moſt elegant regale of ſweet meats, fruits, and wines; for we were haſtened from hence to another entertainment, the fight of their bulls, commonly called a bull-feaſt. This was performed in their largeſt ſquare in their town, built round with ſtately houſes, where the people of faſhion reſided. Moſt of the houſes had large balconies, which were on this occaſion hung round with tapeſtry and other ornaments; and filled with gentle-

gentlemen and ladies, all in high dress, which made a very great appearance. There was a particular balcony appointed for us. And as the entertainment was a new one, we could not but be obliged at the notice taken of us in such singular accommodation.

There were three bulls, and to each a cavalier, who were persons of distinction, attended by footmen of an inferior quality; and each combat was single. The horseman was armed with a strong lance, and the footmen with small spears and darts, and with loose cloaks or pieces of scarlet-cloth in their hands. At the sound of a trumpet the bull was turned up through a kind of trap-door, from a ground-chamber wherein he was housed, into the square, at the inside of railings. And coming out from his

cell furious, and madded with the ſhouts of the ſpectators, the horſeman advancing, he generally makes up to him; if not, he is provoked and inſtigated to a madneſs or courage by the darts and other inſults of the footmen. The cavalier always ſhews his great ſkill in horſemanſhip, in the number of circumvolutions he makes to avoid the blow of the enemy. Sometimes he is ſo fortunate as to kill him at the firſt thruſt of his lance, aiming moſtly at the back of the neck where the ſpinal vein runs: which if cut through or wounded, the bull, as is the caſe with all other animals, falls at once lifeleſs to the ground: and this is the higheſt victory can be gained over him. At which, and at all other feats of gallantry or horſemanſhip in the combat, the ladies and other ſpectators ſignify their approbations

tions by waving out their handkerchiefs. The conqueror always immediately rides up to the moſt conſiderable perſonages in the place, or ſome admired fair-one, to pay his devoirs to them; which are always received with great returns of applauſe. Sometimes, if he miſs his ſtroke at the bull, the bull is victor both of man and horſe; and often kills both, or either; but generally the horſe, ripping open his very bowels: though, if the cavalier be unhorſed, the attendants on foot, who keep on each ſide of him, interpoſe; and by throwing their darts at the bull, draw his purſuit after ſome one of them. Some of the darts have lighted ſquibs at the end, which firing and burſting, as they ſtick in his hide, provoke him to ſuch anger, as makes it terrible to ſee

and

and hear. In this exercise, the footmen are surprizingly expert and nimble; but if the bull be too quick upon any of them, the person so attacked throws his cloak on his horns, just at the stoop of his head; in which position for his stroke the creature always shuts his eyes; and then with admirable agility steps aside. Sometimes, though the footman miss his horn, yet if he but lets the cloth fall before him, the bull always stops to engage that; and will toss it, if permitted, for a considerable time. This is a knowledge, with which, and a presence of mind, a person by accident attacked by any of these creatures, may with ease escape. Having seen the performance here, I some years ago in Essex, escaped safe from one of them, who made at me alone in a field, by opening an India coloured

coloured handkerchief, and letting it fall. However, by the great nimbleneſs and ſudden turnings of the creature, many of the moſt expert in this ſport are taken by ſurprize; and are often killed or miſerably wounded, being ſometimes toſſed by his horns in the air upwards of fifteen feet high. If one cavalier be diſmounted, another engages him, thus more provoked, and another: and if he holds the conqueſt over them, the footmen then begin a new attack with their ſpears, untill he falls a victim to as cruel a diverſion, except our Engliſh throwing at cocks, as ever gave entertainment to the human attention; eſpecially that of the tenderer part of our ſpecies, the fair-ſex.

This diverſion over, Mr. Walker, and his officers received an invitation from the lady-abbeſs of the nunnery there,

there, to pay her a viſit before his departure, if poſſible, that evening. The meſſage was well underſtood, ſhe being deſirous of hearing our muſicians, having received a report of them from the prieſts in the morning. Mr. Walker very obligingly went, and carried us all with him. We were conducted into a very lofty and ſpacious hall, divided a-croſs in the middle, with rails finely wrought, reaching up almoſt to the cieling, all of ſilver. In the hall were ſome large ſcripture-paintings of great expreſſion, ſome buſtoes of curious workmanſhip, and a cornice with carvings of great boldneſs and deſign. A carpet was ſpread, and chairs placed for Mr. Walker and his company near the rails, with ſtands for the performers: a chair was ſet at the inſide for the lady-abbeſs, and benches

ranged

ranged behind for the other ladies of the nunnery, raiſed in the manner of a theatre. The lady-abbeſs came forward to the rails, and with great addreſs, expreſſing herſelf in French, complimented our viſit as an honour done to her and her houſe: ſhe then took her ſeat, two nuns in veils ſtanding by her all the time, one on each ſide; behind her the young nuns and other votaries placed themſelves in gradual rows one above another, ſome of them of exquiſite beauty. The concert began on our ſide, which being, to ſay truth, performed with excellent maſterſhip, and greatly aided in ſound by the well-toned eccho of the hall, gave ſuch rapture, to the fair hearers that from the lady herſelf to the youngeſt fair-one their expreſſions of pleaſure declared their ſenſations of it to be

near

near an ecſtaſy. On their parts between the intervals, ſeveral of them played their guittars, alone, and accompanied with others; and ſome of them ſang. Between the acts, ſalvers of ſweet-meats, of the greateſt variety and fancy, were ſerved to us, and wines; all of their own making, very rich and of grateful ſcent and flavour. As the lady-abbeſs ſpoke both French and Latin very fluently, ſhe kept up an eaſy converſation with us, in which ſhe paid the Engliſh great compliments for their high deſervings in this world; but prayed much for their ſouls in the next. This kind of complimentary conſorts were repeated and returned from the one to the other for near three hours, and no ſuch ſpace of time could have been more pleaſingly ſpent; when the lady-abbeſs, after giving us her bene-

benediction and paying us her thanks, retired with as much grace as ſhe came on. The reſt of the nuns or young votaries ran to various other gates, at the outer ſides of the hall, under a piazza or cloiſters, where each or moſt, being equally skilled in ſpeaking as their miſtreſs (languages being a peculiar ſtudy with them) entered with great eaſe and familiarity into converſation with moſt of our officers: which naturally turning on compliments to their beauty, and true expreſſions of pity at ſuch happineſs as they had power to bleſs mankind withal, being thus cloiſtered from the world, they as tenderly made love in their ſtrain, but more in the Platonic than rational ſyſtem. In ſhort, their expreſſions of brotherly and ſiſterly love, and of their marriages with Jeſus, were neither more

nor leſs than the very phraſes and plan of thoughts at preſent uſed by our new ſet of methodiſts. They even proceed ſo far in this extravagance as to confeſs real paſſions: and particularly, one lady gave a letter to one of our officers, to be delivered to an Engliſh gentleman, with whom, from ſome like opportunity as this, ſhe had fallen in love. As we did not know where to find the lover, and had a curioſity of reading it, it was afterwards opened, and from firſt to laſt had been a flower in a diſcourſe of enthuſiaſtic oratory. I have ſince ſeen an ingenious treatiſe, intitled, The Methodiſts and Papiſts compared, and as I read it, could verify the truth of moſt of its opinions in this ſhort experience. At which time alſo, I could not help drawing the concluſion, that all extremes

tremes in religion, as in other things, come round to the ſame point. But what to me ſeemed moſt remarkable, was, that every one of them declared with plauſible ſincerity their approbation of their preſent ſtate, without a deſire to change. How long they would have continued their likings to it, had our young officers the liberty of more frequent viſits, I will not pretend to make a judgment of; but I cannot help thinking ſuch methods of robbing our ſex of ſo many of the choiceſt gifts of Heaven to it, looks like the contrivance or diabolical ſcheme of ſome enemy to the ſpecies. And they, who would argue otherways, muſt firſt go, after a three months cruiſe, and converſe with them at a grate, before I pay any attention.

After ſuch a variety of amuſements, and living all day only on ſweet-meats, we were glad of accepting Mr. Conſul's invitation to ſupper. Whilſt we were there, a couple of gentlemen from the Jeſuits, came commiſſioned to invite us to their college the next day. At this time a gentleman of the iſland, a Franciſcan, was in company: the buſineſs of whoſe order is to beg for alms to give again away to the poor. Another plan copied by our new imitating order, and doubtleſs meritorious! where people are not proper judges of their own charity, and provided theſe commiſſioners turn out good agents, and exceed not their ſpiritual commiſſion or tythes of ten per cent. This gentleman, perceiving our willingneſs to viſit the Jeſuit's college, as ſoon as their backs were turned, bid us take care not to give them

them an opportunity of making our wills. Our ignorance of his meaning, gave him a ſcope to entertain us with much humour, of which he was a perfect maſter, for the greater part of the night, in giving us an account of their various tricks and devices made uſe of to gain people conſents in their laſt moments for leaving the greater parts of their fortunes from their families to them. At which time a nod, or contrived bob of the ſick man's head, is a ſufficient indication of an aſſent, and as good in law as a regular ſealing and delivery. This tell-tale wit, however, ſhewed us, that whatever charity theſe ſeveral orders of their church pretend they have very little for one another. It would be loitering in our hiſtory to keep the reader longer

at Tercera. Next day, after paying a visit to the college, where our reception was every way agreeable; and where we were shewed some curiosities, our time of watering was compleated; for business went on at the same time with pleasure. We then set sail with our fleet, again made perfect as to the number and order of our ships.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The losing company of the Prince George tender in a chase; landing at the island of Flores; meeting with two of our East-India men, and arrival at Lisbon; the badness of our provisions; the method of taking turtle.

ON our cruise off the western islands, July the twentieth, the Prince Frederick made signal of seeing some strange ships: we gave chace, and in a few hours after, saw plainly eight sail, who crouded from us as fast as they could. In this chace, we lost sight of the Prince George. When we came up with the sternmost ship, which was the largest, she proved to be a Dutch

man of war of forty-four guns from Curoſoe to Amſterdam, with ſeven merchantmen in convoy. The captain could not be perſwaded but that there was a Dutch war with France, having had letters from Holland, as he ſaid, of three months date, to ſuch import, which was the reaſon of his making from us, imagining us to be French. It was ſix days after this before we ſaw any thing of our tender, at which time ſhe came in ſight, making ſignals of wanting to ſpeak with the commodore; ſhe gave an account, that in the late chaſe in ſwaying or hoiſting up her main-top maſt, the rope gave way, by which accident the maſt fell down perpendicular on the deck, and broke three of her beams. Upon this report, the commodore ſent the carpenters on board; and, as it luckily proved moderate

derate and fine weather, he at the ſame time employed all the boats, in carrying the water from the tender on board the ſhips; and gave directions to captain Green, that in caſe of a like chaſe and her ſpringing her maſt therein, which the commodore apprehended might be the conſequence of the late accident, he ſhould make to Liſbon. Accordingly ſo it happened: for on the thirty-firſt, ſpreading the ſea as much as poſſible, we ſaw a ſail to windward, the Prince Frederick diſtant about three leagues, and the chaſe about four, the Duke to leeward. In this purſuit we again loſt ſight of the Prince George. Captain Bromedge had the chace twice almoſt under his bowſprit, and perceived her to be a large ſnow, full of men; but ſhe going exceeding well, put directly before the wind; and it

being a dark night, ſhe altered her courſe, and he loſt ſight of her. We waited two full days for the coming of the tender; but ſhe not appearing in that time, we judged the accident had happened which we feared. We therefore, concluded her gone to Lisbon. On the twenty-fifth of Auguſt, we ſaw the iſland of Flores, and having been out five weeks ſince our laſt watering; and again wanting a ſupply, we went on ſhore, whilſt our ſhips kept cruiſing in the offing.

Here the commodore found it neceſſary to apply to ſome of the inhabitants to aſſiſt us in the watering; for the ſweet water is here ſeparated from the ſalt by precipices, above which it is lodged, and over them falls, almoſt quite round the iſland, in ſheets, that break upon the rocks, and form ſo many beautiful caſcades below:

below: ſo that the iſland ſeems a gathered heap of waters, or numberleſs fountains in the midſt of the ſea. The ſpace for the freſh-water to run from the bottom of the precipices, till it meets the ſea, is ſo ſhort, that the ſalt-water immediately mixes with it wherever it has formed itſelf by a channel into a river, or to any depth, where a boat may be brought.

There being no Engliſh conſul, Mr. Walker was obliged to addreſs himſelf to ſome of the Portugueſe gentlemen, who were ſo ready in ordering all neceſſary aſſiſtance, that Mr. Walker thought himſelf indebted in ſome return of compliment. Accordingly he gave an invitation to the gentlemen of the iſland to dinner, who were not very numerous, the whole iſland not being above five miles in length, and two in breadth. The entertain-

ment was made on the ſea-ſhore, under a rock near one of thoſe beautiful caſcades in proſpect of the ſhips. And from the beauty of the ſituation, the eaſe of the reception, and muſic accompanying (eſpecially the horns, which were placed in ſuch a choſen ſpot, as to be caught in ſound by various echoes, one after another, that died away along the windings of the coaſt) it was perhaps the higheſt entertainment had been given in the place; and doubtleſs will help to confirm its inhabitants in their practice of civility, and in a readineſs to oblige all ſucceeding ſhips of our country.

We ſoon got again on board; and in purſuing our cruiſe, at break of day on the twenty-eighth, we ſaw two large ſhips about three leagues diſtance. The commodore immediately ordered out

the ſignals to chaſe; but there being very little wind, and the purſued ſhips going near as well as we did, thee haſe held for three days and two nights. We were moſtly afraid of their getting from us in the night, by altering their courſes, which the commodore perceived them endeavouring to do: wherefore, as there were but light breezes, he ordered out the boats to keep on them at all quarters, and to make falſe fires, for a direction for the whole fleet to keep in the chaſe. The ſecond day, we could diſcern the painting of their ſhips to be of French faſhion. The commodore then wiſhed us joy of our fortunes being made, and the end of the cruiſe accompliſhed, acquainting us with a circumſtance, not before known by us with any certainty, which was, "That the original in-

tention of our owners in fitting out the fleet, was for us to have gone to a certain port, Ferdinando Nero; in where, as they had intelligence, two rich ſhips, the Henry and Hector, having at leaſt a million on board, from the South Seas, were laid up for a certain ſeaſon." But as the outfit of our fleet had been prevented, by various delays (which we have remarked) beyond the day intended for our ſailing on that expedition, we had, as he informed us, taken our different paſt ſtations, with a deſign to intercept them in their way home. He now ſaid, "that the time and all other appearances correſponded to form a belief that the ſhips in ſight were theſe ſpoke of." This account made us doubly alert and diligent; and in no time of his life was Mr. Walker ſeen to ſhew ſo much elevation

tion at good fortune as now. But, alaſs! he did not know what the hearer will be equally ſurpriſed at being informed of; that he at the head of this fine fleet, and it together, were intended to be only the dupes of greater covetouſneſs in ſome of our owners, who had only joined in this expedition with the others as equal privies in the intelligence, and had ſecretly ſent two other ſhips to the above port, on another joint account, in which they had fewer parties to ſhare with: who, in ſecurity of their own intention, to fruſtrate our deſtination, had in the outſet of the fleet thrown many delays in its way; and ſo planned the commodore's orders as purpoſely to miſs the above-mentioned ſhips. But as a diſquiſition of theſe particulars belong to a further relation, we ſhall defer them, with a detail of that expedition and

its

its ſucceſs, to ſuch their more proper place. However, our commodore in the end made his cruiſe the better value to his proprietors, notwithſtanding ſuch treachery at home, to cut him off from this his birth-right of ſucceſs. Without offence to ſtate policies, how juſt an epitome is this of the variance of intention ſometimes between the deſigns at home, and the orders to the commander abroad! and what a hazardous commiſſion does ſuch general or admiral often take, as to his credit with the people, if he does not ſucceed; ſo that public cenſure moſtly flies at random, but applauſe always hits the mark.

The third day, as we drew near our chaſe, they hoiſted French colours; but when we came ſo near, as for them to be aſſured what country ſhips we were, they pulled down their

their French colours, and hoiſting Engliſh, lay-to for us, as willing to ſpeak with us. They were two of our own East India ſhips homeward bound, the Royal George, captain Thomas Field, and Scarborough, captain Philip D'Auvergne; and had on account of the war, diſguiſed and painted themſelves in India, like French ſhips, the better to favour their coming home. The reader may conceive the great diſappointment we here felt, in meeting them not an enemy; but as our cruiſe was only about half run, and we were all in health and ſpirits, we entered on the other part of it with equal hopes, and truſted to better fortune.

Theſe ſhips were going for Lisbon there to wait for convoy; and having great value on board, and the ſeas, in which they were, being very hazardous,

as

as full of enemies, the captains offered the commodore, if he would convoy them thither, their joint bonds of one thouſand pounds, to be paid by the company. He anſwered, "he would never take a reward for what he thought his duty to do without one. And, as the run of our own cruiſe now again demanded a reſting place, he agreed to convoy them thither, with this proviſo in regard to his owners, that, if in his way to that port, he ſhould chance to take a prize, unaſſiſted by them, they ſhould wave the uſual claim of ſhare, which otherways they might make, as being in company." To this they inſtantly conſented. Accordingly, we took them in convoy, and ſo continued for ſeventeen days, being the time before we got into Lisbon. In this interim we ſaw various ſails, who per-

perceiving us ſo large a fleet, never waited even to know who we were; but taking advantage of the wind or the night, always got from us. For which reaſon our great appearance, as it was a ſafety to them, may be ſuppoſed ſome loſs to us, in this part of the cruiſe. The captains Field and D'Auvergne were very kind in ſupplying us with water, which we wanted; and we in return, afforded them every ſupply in our power. But as for preſents (which, to ſpeak juſtly to their generoſity, were largely offered) Mr. Walker, to avoid all cenſure of reciving a reward, intirely refuſed them; except two pieces of handkerchiefs for his pocket, and one of muſlin for neckcloths, which after he got them, they would not accept of payment. All other things which we had from them afterwards,

ſuch

such as arrack, &c. were regularly insisted on to be paid for at the full prices. When they came to Lisbon, they gave the commodore a copy of a letter to read, which they told him they had wrote home, in recommendation of him to their company's notice, for his late services and behaviour. But such is the backwardness of this gentleman in not advancing himself to the favour which often waits to take him by the hand, that when I asked him, "Why he never applied to that board, during all his his late necessities?" he answered, "What do I deserve from them for doing only my duty?" Yet as that public duty to his country was a private service to them; pity! that such bashfulness of asking a reward for his deservings should make the fault intirely his own; that no notice of this action

action has been yet taken by such a set of gentlemen, whose generosity, known to much less actions in their service, wants no encomia or examples here.

We all got in safe to Lisbon. We here found that the Princess Amelia was condemned as incapable of service, and that the managers agents there, Messrs. Mawman and Macey, had bought another vessel in her place, and fitted her up in readiness for us, which we called by the same name. Our Prince George tender was here also; who, as was before apprehended, had sprung her mast in the chase, but was now repaired. We were detained some little time longer than was expected, in taking in new provisions; for those we had were become now so very bad, we could not use them, having begun to stink

with

with us before the end of the firſt five weeks. Whereupon, a ſurvey was made of them, and they were condemned as every way periſhed and unwholſome, and thrown into the river. We imagined we had other proviſions ready in the Princeſs Amelia, as ſhe was our ſtore-ſhip; but were informed, that thoſe proviſions alſo were become ſo rotten and infectious, that under the power of the ſame agents, they had been publickly condemned; and by order of the magiſtrates of health carried at ſome diſtance to ſea, to be thrown out there, leſt of injuring the fiſh in the river Tagus. This was another circumſtance of contrived management, at this time only imagined by us as a lucrative ſcheme in the agent who had been employed at Briſtol; but will be hereafter

after opened to be part of the aforesaid plot of deeper policy.

It may be wondered at, how our own healths were so well preserved in such bad circumstances; but the apparent means made use of by providence, were the general cleanliness in frequent washing of our ships with vinegar (owing to Mr. Walker's own inspection of them for such purpose) and the immediate care taken of every man the first moment he shewed any signs of illness. To these we may add, besides the quantities of greens and fresh provisions carefully laid in at every opportunity of coming to port, the great plenty of turtle we found throughout our whole station in the midst of the sea; which, for the sweetness of their flesh and their eggs, are not inferior to those brought from the West Indies, though

though not of ſo large a ſize, the greateſt here not weighing above half an hundred.

The method of taking them is this; the creature always ſleeps at the top of the water, at which time he lies motionleſs: we row to him in our boat, with as little noiſe as poſſible, leſt of awaking him, by a ſculler at our ſtern, as the ſtrokes of the oars would make too great a ſound in the water: for if he awake, he immediately ſtrikes down and is irrecoverable to us. When we approach near him, a man ſtands at the head of the boat, with a long pole and hook at the head; and putting it gently under him, turns him by a ſudden riſe of it on his back: in which ſituation he floats like a boat paddling, turning himſelf in a circle with his feet; but has not the leaſt further government

ment of himſelf, and cannot deſcend. Thus we muſt acknowledge our obligations to providence; who by its hand preſerved us, and brought us through the deſigns traps laid by men, who plot againſt or ſport with the lives of their fellow-creatures, in laying their ſchemes and evil inventions for gaining lucre and falſe happineſs to themſelves.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The taking the Poſt Galley; taking a regiſter ſhip the Buen Conſeijo; behaviour of the Spaniſh ladies; a trifling ſtory of a lap-dog and a monkey, yet with a moral; the fleet's return to Lisbon.

OUR coming to Lisbon occaſioned much enquiry concerning us among the merchants, upon ſeeing us ſo numerous a private fleet. Meſſrs. Mawman and Macey, a houſe of diſtinguiſhed credit, were agents for the managers; on them Mr. Walker had an unlimited credit. This and other recommendations gained us a reſpect in the place equal to what could be ſhewn to ſhips of any rank.

Mr.

Mr. Walker contrived here a correſpondence, by which he every week had intelligence of every thing which was then doing in Cadiz-bay, of the ſhips there, and thoſe expected home. This was executed by a ſpy, who plied over land from thence to Faro, which was a ſea-port. For this purpoſe Mr. Walker bought here a ſmall ſloop, and added her to the fleet as a meſſage-tender; and calling her the Prince Edward, gave the command of her to Mr. Shaftoe, one of his lieutenants. The number of our ſhips were now fix. This laſt tender he ſent regularly once a week from Liſbon to Faro, and afterwards from our ſtation, as often as ſhe could go and return.

When we were victualled and all things provided for the ſeas, we ſet

out on the remaining half part of our cruiſe, which was appointed to be in our former ſtation, between Cape St. Vincent and Cape Cantin.

The pleaſure of ſailing in a fleet, tho' of more care and weight of duty to a commander, is unſpeakably ſuperior, in reſpect to all other officers, to that of being in a ſingle ſhip. The very proſpect of our conſorts, the giving and repeating ſignals, the company of the lights at night are an amuſement to the mind or buſineſs to fancy, that makes the ſcene undiſturbed by accidents, pleaſingly agreeable. Beſides the diverſions kept alive in the one ſhip or the other, form a continued circle of entertainment; which pleaſure is not always ſo freely enjoyed within the ſtricter diſciplines of the

the navy. Certainly no ſet of ſhips ever ſailed on duty in more order and obedience to command, or in better temper with themſelves, than we did upon this preſent cruiſe. In which we continued the whole remaining time, without one accident to be charged either to ill luck or ill conduct: ſo that the whole appeared more a party of pleaſure than of duty or ſervice. And as the buſineſs productive of ſucceſs, which was very great as to the value of the prizes, was performed in a few actions, we ſhall not rule ourſelves to an exact account, or diviſion of the intervening time; it being paſſed in chaſing and examining various ſhips of various countries, wherein nothing very material or intereſting happened.

The firſt prize was a Dutchman, bound from Corunna to Cadiz, called

the Poſt-Galley. Her cargo conſiſting of warlike ſtores, we ſent her into Liſbon, where ſhe was legally condemned; but her value did not much exceed ſeventeen hundred pounds.

Some few days following, we deſcried a large ſhip off Cape Cantin. Signal being made to chaſe, we came up with her, and perceived her a ſtout ſhip of twenty guns; but ſhe firing only one gun, ſtruck to us before ſhe thought we had time to make a return. She was a Spaniſh Regiſter-ſhip, the Buen Conſeijo, bound from Cadiz to Buenos Ayres. By her bills of lading and invoices found on board, her value appeared to be upwards of ſixty thouſand pounds.

Theſe Regiſter-ſhips, like our Eaſt-India ones, are limited to a certain number under the direction of the king; and as their voyage is to the South-

South-seas, or the different Spanish settlements in the West-Indies trading thereto, they are reckoned the richest ships of all Spain. The captain and supercargo having signified to Mr. Walker, that they were willing to ransom her, he resolved for that purpose to carry her into Lisbon; and being a prize of such value all our ships escorted her.

Among the prisoners, were several ladies and persons of great wealth and some distinction, going to their foreign settlements, with whom we had some conference, so as to see their manners and dispositions; for in all the conquests we made under Mr. Walker, we made so many acquaintances with those we conquered, as we never failed to introduce ourselves to their esteem and friendship.

We have mentioned a good deal of the French manners. The Spaniſh addreſs certainly does not exceed theirs in courteſy or ceremony; yet it has as much civility and more natural eaſe. And as moſt perſons who have ſeen both, are of my way of thinking in this particular, I may venture to ſay it has more agreeableneſs in it to an Engliſh palate, as it keeps up a dignity in the ſpeaker, and looks more ſincere. They ſeem to pay their politeneſs thro' reſpect to the perſon, to whom they think it due: whereas the French are oſtentatiouſly lavish of theirs; ſhewing the gift to come more from the fund of their own generoſity, than any ſeeming apprehenſion of another's merits.

The ladies and ſome of the gentlemen, their huſbands, deſired as a favour,

your, that they might not be removed out of their own ſhip. Mr. Walker granted their requeſt, and ordered them the free uſe of all the wines, other neceſſaries, and every accommodation in the ſhip, as before; and at the ſame time ſent his reſpects to them, that he would pay them a viſit on board their own ſhip. This they imagined meant an intention in him of taking from them their things of beſt value; but when he came on board, his dreſs and attendants looking ſomething above the rude idea they had conceived of an Engliſh ſea-captain, they ſeemed in an aſtoniſhed pleaſure. However, ſome of the ladies, who had got their jewels, and other valuables packed up for him, by way of bribe for his mercy and civility, offered them to him. Mr. Walker, with

a ſmile aſked them, if the ſhip had ſo many ſupercargoes to give an account of her effects? they replied, "theſe little riches had been their own, but now were certainly his." He then deſired, "they might ſtill look on them in the firſt light, aſſuring them, that his officers and men had received his expreſs orders, not to take one ſingle article of apparel or property of any perſon's in the ſhip, from the higheſt claſs to the loweſt; that he was come only to pay the compliments of a viſit, due to them; and hoped they were ſo eaſy in themſelves as to make him happy in their company" I muſt mention that in the firſt propoſals of articles between the managers, officers, and crew, the commodore inſiſted, that no cloaths or private ornaments, as watches, ſwords, rings, &c. ſhould be taken as plunder

plunder from any enemy whatever; and that he ſhould have it in his power at all and every time to ſay what ſhould be deemed plunder, and what otherwiſe. This power in himſelf gave him liberty of exerciſing the natural promptings of his own diſpoſition on theſe and the like occaſions.

It may be ſaid, that we have laboured in giving remarks of two of the moſt polite people of Europe, taken only from the middle claſs, *viz.* from thoſe moſtly concerned in trade. In the firſt place, I take my remarks only from the opportunities given me; but in the next, I believe I ſhall find ſeconds to my opinion, that ſuch are the beſt objects from whence to draw the general character of the whole. They are the part of the people moſt converſant in men and things, of a general education above the vulgar,

and yet removed from the exact tutorſhip of art or faſhion; the politeneſs intimate to courts, being a leſſon taught by policy in all governments alike; and the motions of the vulgar generally ruled by their national prejudices, peculiar to all countries. However, we ſhall have done with remarking, and ſpeak only the facts as they happened.

Their behaviour on this occaſion of his generoſity was above the common manner of expreſſing themſelves obliged. They endeavoured at making it entertaining, with a familiar ſincerity of ſhewing their love to him, as their benefactor. Thus they brought to him the various ſpecimens of their wines, preſerved fruits, &c. giving him an account of each ſort and qualities; as taking a pleaſure in his becoming maſter of them.

them. They introduced their voices, lutes, and hiſtories of themſelves. In all of which they were ſo ſignificantly entertaining, that they fully anſwered his requeſt, in making him happy in their company. Mr. Walker then invited them on board his ſhip, where we muſt allow him ſome vanity in ſetting out the liberality of Engliſh entertainment to foreigners: and, leaving it to the imagination of the reader, ſhall ſay no more of it here, nor introduce it in any other more proper place.

The next morning after this Mr. Walker's firſt viſit, the prize's boat came on board. We imagined ſomething extraordinary had happened; when we were told, they brought a preſent for the commodore: we all crouded to the ſides, where a preſent

from one of the Spaniſh ladies was produced of a favourite lap-dog.

Parturiunt montes, et naſcitur ridiculus mus.

Great promiſes our expectations chouſe:
A mountain labours, and is born a mouſe.

At leaſt a dog not much bigger than one.

The ladies of Spain have ſtill a cuſtom, which was once faſhionable in England, of being particularly fond of the ſmall ſpaniel breed of lap-dogs, which are doubtleſs very beautiful creatures in their kind; and each fair one has her number of favourites. Among the croud that were ſhewn Mr. Walker for their great beauty and

and other perfections, was one in particular of exquisite shape and smallness, not being larger, tho' at its full growth, than to be hid between the palms of a person's hands. Having taken particular notice of this, as a curiosity in its kind, (more with design of pleasing its fair owner, who was likewise a beauty in her kind, than depriving her of any pleasure; but the best intended compliment may sometimes mistake its aim) the generous hearted princess thinking it but a recompence for all his civilities, in her abundant complaisance, though herself obliged in gratitude to send it to him as a present, tho' of more value than any other jewel in the ship; the interview of parting with it having been, as we were afterwards told, very affecting. The commodore could not but send

back great acknowledgments of the obligation; and, as he imagined the young canine gentleman to be a little consumptive, he took particular care of his health in giving him goat's milk for breakfast, having a couple of goats aboard. But in private life, as in courts, favourites seldom agree too near each other, for having another favourite on board, a Chinese monkey of great humour and capacity, which had been given by some of the officers of the East-India men, the creature, whether out of envy at seeing such care taken of the other, or love of the little animal, the next day caught him up in his arms, at a time, when nobody was in the cabin, and ran with him up to the yard-arm; where he sat, keeping him in great submission by boxing him in the ear, whenever he dared to murmur at his state,

face, and played a thousand antic tricks with him, to the laughter of the common men, and pain of Mr. Walker, for fear of some fatal accident. The only hopes for its escape were, that he would throw it into the sea; and the men, seeing the commodore anxious for its preservation, proposed getting out the boat, in such case to save it; and were absolutely getting it over, when, after various inducements offered to the monkey, to intice him down with his new charge, at last a China bason of milk being brought, and ordered to be set in his view on the deck, immediately the mimicking creature came down, and bringing safe his little play-fellow, set it to the bowl to drink. But the dog, whether thro' the effects of his former fright, or grieving, in the loss

of

of his more indulgent miſtreſs, at the hard change of ſuch treatment, who being herſelf unskilful in the art of rope-dancing, had never led him over ſuch a dangerous tract; or whether hurt in one of the cloſe hugs of affection, or reprimanding blows of the tutoring monkey, or without any accounting for it at all, grew ſullen and died in a day or two after.

It may be cenſured as trifling in a hiſtory of military actions to introduce a ſtory of a dog and monkey. I have before mentioned, that I mean only a converſation with my friends. The great freedom and pleaſing eaſe of which conſiſt in a variety of ſubjects and leſſer digreſſions in the midſt of ſerious. As therefore I take a pleaſure in company, if I have at any time in this narrative entertained them,

them, I hope to be favoured by their good-nature in this endeavour also. Besides as my intent is to give the character of my friend, the particular parts are often better gathered from the lower incidents of life than the greater.

The death of Alexander, for such our little hero was called, threw our commodore into much concern of thought what excuse to make to the unhappy mistress; especially, as she was in a few days to come on board, and would expect to have her former favourite introduced. Whatever some readers may think, I hope to be joined by others, in asserting it to be a point of great difficulty to manage. Mr. Walker held a consultation of the Spanish gentlemen aboard, who had seen the accident, all of whom owned its disaster very difficult of remedy, and beyond their capacities of relief.

relief. At length to put the living delinquent in the dead hero's place, was thought the only means of alleviating the grief that was known would flow; for where a generous mind is raised to resentment, nothing sooner appeases it to forgiveness, as putting the object of its anger within its power; which, should it here become a new favourite was also the surest way of forgetting the old. With this view Pug was sent a present in return, with a directed card to his new mistress, which was put into his head as he entered the room, with these words in French, "I come to die if you decree it." All other faults being kept a secret, this raised on their side many arguments of enquiry about the meaning, which was too soon cleared up; however, Pug was kindly

kindly received, and he immediately exerted his ſtation of private tutor to the whole family of dogs; and being very ſoon neceſſary in his office, particularly in the art of fleaing, grew into great favour. Our chief ſurgeon (who was the ſame gentleman, who was with us at the loſs of the Boſcawen) in his uſual good humour, thought of a means of ſhewing a further compliment to the fair one, in making up ſome part of her loſs: whoſe beauty, by all report to him, was ſo deſerving of being obliged, elſe I much doubt whether all this work of pacification had thus been ſtudied. This was to have the ſkin ſtuffed: ſo ordering one of his young men to perform the office of ſkinning, the whole ſociety of Spaniſh and Engliſh gentlemen took on themſelves that of ſtuffing; and the dead hero was in

effigy

effigy ſet on his feet again, in all his wonted beauty and apparel. When the expected viſit arrived, and the ſad account was given of his death, he was brought to his miſtreſs, and receiving kiſſes from her lips, of whoſe happineſs, alaſs, he was not now ſenſible, was wetted with ſome drops from her beauteous eyes, now like a ſky, o'erſwoln with rain. Mr. Walker ſoon ſaw, nothing would be ſo great a conſolement to her for the loſs of Alexander living as Alexander dead. She accepted him back with all the confeſſions of obligation, and ſaid "She ever would be convinced of the humanity of the Engliſh, though in ſo ſmall an inſtance, from the great reſpect paid to ſo pretty a little being."

However trifling the whole may be, it turned out a material benefit to the gen-

gentleman we ſpoke of, our ſurgeon: for induced from the beauty and neat proportion of the limbs, he anatomized the remains, which ſeemed a piece of exquiſite workmanſhip in his art. This being particularly admired by one of the principal Spaniſh merchants on board, a young gentleman; our ſurgeon preſented it to him, which ſo obliged him, that he took a very fine yellow diamond ring off his finger, and inſiſted on his wearing it: as the occaſion of this, we are told with the ſmiles of ſome of the other gentlemen, that the young merchant was a profeſſed lover of the beautiful fair-one. What tender uſe or introduction he made of them afterwards, we cannot ſay; but as the acts of greateſt moment often riſe out of accidents of very trifling, and ſeeming diſtant concern,

ſo

ſo, if I could with aſſurance ſay (what however for ſtory's-ſake, we will ſuppoſe) that ſuch regard in him to his miſtreſs's deceaſed favourite, raiſed in her a good opinion of his love to her, we ſhall think the death of Alexander planned by Fate, and that the ſtory of the dog and monkey has in the end a moral.

It was not the commodore's intent to have gone himſelf into Lisbon, or to have carried in the fleet thither; as by the accounts received from Faro, he expected ſome more of the like ſhips to ſail from Cadiz. But when we came as far as was intended on our convoy, a direct ſtorm forced us all in.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

The diſpoſing of our priſoners; new intelligence from Faro, and Mr. Walker's policy thereon; taking the Nymphe; account of the priſoners; landing them at Belem; a conſpiracy to end the cruiſe, and the end thereof.

WHEN we came into Liſbon, the priſoners were immediately given up to our embaſſador, Sir Benjamin Keene and the conſul there; for by cartel ſettled between the Engliſh and Spaniards, all priſoners were to be returned to each party as ſoon as poſſible.

The commodore performed here a maſter-ſtroke of policy, of the French

ſort; in which the ſubjects of that nation are ſo expert, that what we treat as a ſcience, they have brought down by practice to an art or knack; for, having introduced the Spaniſh captain and ſupercargo to Meſſrs. Mawman and Macey, to treat of the ranſom of the ſhip, the Spaniſh gentleman in conſequence of that treaty, agreed to ſet out immediately for Cadiz to the India company there, giving great aſſurances of their expedition and intended return, in ſix weeks, with an order for the ranſom. Mr. Walker, who had got new intelligence by his tender from his ſpy at Faro, to whom he had inſtantly ſent on our return hither, "That two very rich regiſter-ſhips, the St. George and Nympha, were then waiting in the Bay of Cadiz, ready to ſail; but that information of our

fleet

fleet being at sea, having reached their ears, they were afraid to go out." He told the captain and supercargo, "That if their return did not exceed the time mentioned, he would wait for them at Lisbon; for that, as he wanted water, and as his ships were foul, he had some matters to do to his fleet." Wisely judging, that the moment they at Cadiz were convinced, by the assurances of the aforesaid captain and supercargo, that his ships were laid up at Lisbon, they would seize the opportunity of runing out. Accordingly, the day before they set off, he unbent all the sails in the whole squadron, struck the top-masts and yards, and made every seeming preparation of refitting, to the wonder and amazement of both officers and men, who thought

the orders very ill-timed, and were at a loſs for the reaſon of them.

The Spaniſh captain, ſupercargo, and the reſt of the gentlemen and ladies inſtantly ſet out for Cadiz, acroſs the country, with their uſual compliments of taking leave; not ſo much as the monkey left behind. Mr. Walker calculating the time, when the captain and ſupercargo would reach Cadiz, he the ſame morning in which he imagined them arrived there, made ſignals for the whole fleet to get up top-maſts and yards, and to make all other neceſſary diſpoſitions for immediate ſailing. All which was compleated in leſs than ſix hours. Thus he again ſet ſail, February 3, 1746-7, having concerned himſelf no more with the prize or ranſom than in writing

writing a letter home to the managers with an account of the news; leaving the whole care and diſpoſal of it to the preſent charge of the agents, Meſſrs. Mawman and Macey.

This ſudden departure was as unexpected as the foregoing delay appeared unaccountable. But when we got to ſea, the commodore made ſignal for all the other captains to come on board: he then informed them of his ſcheme and purpoſe, which were again ſoon communicated by them to the fleet, and gave a general ſatisfaction from the great probability of the ſucceſs.

We had not been upwards of twenty-four hours in our ſtation, before we diſcovered, February the ninth, a large ſail to windward, to which the whole fleet gave chace. As there was little wind, and night was coming on,

the commodore fitted out the Prince Edward tender with a number of men, and ordered her to row up to the chase; the barge also was hoisted out with the first lieutenant and captain of marines, and sent after. We did not come up with her that night; in the morning she appeared about three leagues quite a-head. At last the tender and barge visibly gaining upon her, and our fleet keeping as much sail as we could, they surmised who we were, and she struck her colours without firing one gun.

She was one of the very ships we before spoke of, the Nympha, eight hundred tons, thirty-six guns, two hundred and sixty men. Her value above one hundred and sixty thousand pounds, having near one hundred and fifteen tons of quick-silver on board; for the event happened as we

ex-

expected. The Spaniards, on the above report of the captain and supercargo, made use of the opportunity, that seemed to favour them; and both ships, the and the St. George, sailed out immediately. The next morning after they sailed, they both fell in with the Jersey man of war, captain Hardy, to whom the Saint George struck: but the Nymphai escaped from him, by flying into the arms of those who had the best right to her.

This circumstance has been lately related to some friends before Mr. Walker, who seemed to express a concern at his loss of the other ship, in her being so accidentally intercepted; as it was owing to his scheme she was brought out of port, and as therefore she ought to have fallen to his lot, the reward of his policy. His an-

was, "He was much better pleaſed that ſhe happened into the hands ſhe did; as ſhe thereby made happy a gentleman well deſerving her, and conſequently many families; whereas had he got her, ſhe had not prevented his preſent ſtate." What the reaſon was of his ſo ſaying, I cannot determine; but it muſt point either to his own extravagance in ſpending it when got, or to his never getting it all.

Such a quantity of quickſilver to be tranſported to the Weſt-Indies, may well authorize the queſtion about the uſe of it. It has been a received opinion, ſtill ſuſpected by ſome people, that the Jeſuits abroad have the art or ſecret of fixing it into pure ſilver. This certainly is a miſtake, as in the firſt place, they do not appear to have any great notion of alchemy or the power of metals;

tals; in the next, quickſilver is nearer allied to gold than ſilver, being of all bodies next in weight to the former; and having by its conſtitution of parts, the ſoftneſs of the firſt, it cannot, though fixed, be ſo altered in them as to attain the hardneſs and clear ring or ſound of the other, without too great an allay: ſo ſuch fixation would fail of its purpoſe. The great uſe, as I have been informed, which they make of it is in collecting their gold, which in moſt parts of Mexico is lodged in an ore, and not ſo ſeparately formed as in the ſands of Africa and other places; its fine particles being intimately mixed with its bed of coarſer matter, ſo as not to be diviſible from it by waſhing. They therefore put the ore into large tubs, and pouring on it a proper weight of

quickſilver, they ſtir them round together by ſticks or engines of great violence; until the mercury, working itſelf into the pores of the ore, ſeparates it minutely; and, whilſt it abhors mixing with the earthy ſubſtances, it by a natural attraction draws, or gathers the gold into its own body, making an amalgama or kind of paſte of the gold in itſelf; which, as the workmen then begin to waſh off the lighter earthy matter, ſtill ſettles to the bottom. Afterwards, by putting this on the fire, the quickſilver flies off, and the gold remains pure; which, if endeavoured to be forced in the fire in its firſt ſtate, would demand ſo ſtrong a heat, as inſtead of burning away the earth, would vitrify or turn it into glaſs. In which the gold would for ever mix, making it become a kind of ſtone;

no

no doubt very beautiful, as in the lapis lazuli, and which I ſhould be very glad to ſee tried.

From the value of ſo large a quantity of quickſilver, which was, at the common market-price, worth upwards of ſixty thouſand pounds, we may judge the great wealth of the Spaniſh mines; when this rich commodity is only uſed as a drug or menſtruum to their work, and is always loſt in the fire. But though it has the power of making gold abroad, yet our managers have proved it to have no ſuch power in Europe. —But of this in its place.

A whimſical ſurprize happened in the interview, as I may call it, between the Nympha and our ſhip. Some of the gentlemen and ladies on board, and many of the men, were the ſame before taken by us in the

former ſhip, who immediately on their arrival at Cadiz, put themſelves on board either the St. George or Nympha, to ſave their paſſage to the Weſt-Indies: thus we here again picked upour old acquaintances, who thought leſs of ſeeing us than any one friend or foe upon the ſeas; for certainly they did not know, in which character to place us, as we indeed were in a capacity of both. One of the men ſeeing themſelves a ſecond time ſo ſoon into our hands, ſaid, "O good ſeignior Engliſhman! it is very comical, indeed, you make as much haſte to take us, as we make haſte to be taken."

The commodore went alſo on board this prize, and the ſame complaiſance, and ceremonies of civility were here again acted over. Of the gentlemen who were left on board

the

the Spaniſh ſhip, the commodore took care to leave the young merchant among the liſt of thoſe proper to take care of the ladies, which ſeemed to give no little pleaſure to the former miſtreſs of the now forgotten Alexander. Pug was again introduced to his old maſter, and the joy which ſeveral of the ladies expreſſed in ſeeing Mr. Walker with the ſeeming familiarity of friendſhip, that paſſed between them, cauſed much ſurprize and amazement in the by-ſtanders, who were new paſſengers aboard: but as all were treated with like civility, they all grew equally eaſy in the acquaintanceſhip.

This prize alſo the commodore reſolved to convey to the former one at Lisbon: for our cruiſe being near expired, the going home with her, and the returning to our ſtation, would

have taken up the remaining time; beſides, Liſbon was, by the after orders of the managers, deſtined our port of diſcharge. Mr. Riddle being now pretty well recovered of his wounds, the commodore gave him the command of the prize; and now again we became convoy to our own treaſure, and ſteered away for Liſbon. Mr. Riddle on the eleventh of February, made ſignals of ſeeing the land; and on the thirteenth, the paſſengers at their own deſire, were all landed at Belem: whither, at their further requeſt, the commodore and ſome of his officers attended, and accompanied them to the cathedral, which is a very antient and fine ſtructure, as they ſaid they were going to beſpeak of an Engliſh ſaint there a more proſperous voyage againſt the next time of their putting to ſea. In this cathe-

dral,

dral Catherine, queen to king Charles the ſecond, lies buried; to whom, ſhe being canonized a ſaint, they prayed, that ſhe would hinder the Engliſh (ſuppoſing her ſtill to have an intereſt and authority over us) from intercepting them any more in their intended voyage.

The commodore took occaſion afterwards at dinner, to remark, in an eaſy pleaſantry, on the wrong policy of their countrymen intruſting the other ſhip under the tutelar ſafety of ſaint George, the peculiar ſaint of England; as it was certain he would betray them to his own countrymen. To this they agreed, as being very ſhort-ſighted in them; which made way for the concluſion, that if ſo, thoſe ſtateſmen in heaven have yet their ſeparate intereſts in this world. Alas! to conſider the inſults given

to

to the Deity in the miſufings of their reaſon, which we ourſelves have ſeen in this little circle of things, among people under a tyrannic government of religion, is productive of fear; leſt, as their country's ſenſes come in time to themſelves, they may miſdoubt the whole ſyſtem. For in it, as by individuals, if a man be found to have a trick of telling lies, he can hardly find faith in truth ever after.

On the fifteenth, captain Riddle departed with the prize to Liſbon, taking letters from the commodore to be delivered to the agents there; and we went back to our ſtation. But on the twenty-ſecond, the commodore drawing again back towards land, the next day, we being about three leagues diſtant from the rock of Liſbon, Mr. Macey, one of the agents, came on board

board to congratulate the commodore on his ſending in the late prize; or rather by appointment, as we ſuppoſed from the aforeſaid letters, to give him intelligence, thro' ſome directions the commodore had ſent by Mr. Riddle for getting the ſame. He returned the ſame evening; and we again bore away to ſea. Between this and the twenty-eighth we chaſed ſeveral Engliſh privateers, a king's ſloop, and ſome Dutch and Swediſh ſhips, all whom we brought to; but the time was not yet arrived for the prize expected by the commodore to come in view; and the cruiſe being near an end, he for ſuch purpoſe endeavoured to ſpin it out as long as he could, and gave aſſurances of the great probability of his expectations, from certain intelligence which he had received. The men and moſt

of the officers, all who now thought their fortune ſaſt before them to Liſbon, deſirous of following it, argued the cruiſe to be now at an end, reckoning from the time of their firſt departure from England: but as the articles expreſſed the eight months cruiſe to mean being at ſea, the commodore inſiſted that the time in harbour was not to be reckoned as part, but to be deducted from the whole; which carried on the time of the cruiſe ſtill farther. However, on the ninth of March, being informed of a deſign in the men the next day to give three cheers from each of the ſhips, as ending the cruiſe, he ſent word to the captains of each ſhip to ſecure their arms, and alſo ſent orders wrote by himſelf, to be read publicly in every ſhip. The men were thus kept to their duty, more out of awe than in-

clina-

clination; for the day after this, the captain of the Duke ſent their maſter in irons aboard us, being ſuſpected of cutting the gun-tackles and britchings, in a late gale of wind; and the next day, the Fredrick ſent their firſt and ſecond lieutenants, alſo priſoners, and ſeven men, for inſiſting in a mutinous manner on breaking up the cruiſe. Theſe were all detained for trial, and on the fifteenth a court-martial was held of all the captains on the two lieutenants, one of whom was broke, but on petition reſtored; and the men alſo, tho' on trial found guilty, were forgiven, as now in fact by all conſent the cruiſe grew near an end, and the commodore ſaid, he wiſhed to end it without having one diſſatisfied man in the fleet. And now, the twenty-fifth of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-ſeven arrived,

at

at which time the cruiſe ended according to the commodore's own computation; when he broke it up, the men all in health and high ſpirits; and tho' glad of its being ended, the joy was in the notion of our having had enough of fortune; and thus we ſet ſail for Liſbon.

When we came into Liſbon, we found there all our Spaniſh acquaintances. By ſome delay in the cartel, they had not been ſent forward ſo ſoon as the former time. They came amongſt ſeveral of the town to congratulate us on our arrival; and the ladies boaſted to us, in return for our former jokes, of their ſuperior intereſt with our Engliſh queen Catharine, who had forbid our intercepting any more of their ſhips.

We will juſt ſend them off to Spain, and then conclude. During the ſhort

time

time of their ſtay, we afterwards had ſeveral mutual invitations and parties of pleaſure. They made one grand entertainment for us in particular, to which were invited ſeveral Portugueſe noblemen and merchants, our own agents and others; we had muſick and a ball. The Spaniſh ladies and gentlemen dreſt themſelves out in their richeſt habits and jewels, on purpoſe of making a public acknowledgment of them to Mr. Walker. The captain and ſupercargo of the Buen Conſeijo were alſo there, returned from their negotiation from Spain; and in great pleaſantry and lively ſatire of the company, were called the two intelligencers of the Royal Family. This public reſpect from our enemies did the commodore ſome compliment in the place. They next day took leave, which hindered the

the civility being returned, making great assurances of their endeavours for life, to cultivate the natural good opinion, they said, ought for mutual interest to exist between their nation and ours; and lamented the French policy, which could so artfully draw a curtain of fictitious story-painting (as they termed it) across the views of both countries; which, they said, they hoped in time would be removed.

A few weeks after, a diamond ring was sent to the commodore at Lisbon, from some of the public officers of the court of Spain, in the direction of their Register-fleet. It was computed at about thirty moidores value; but the motto was the intended payment of their respect, couched within the outward present of a ring; which Mr. Walker has forbid me to transcribe. And, after the peace, some

English

Engliſh and Iriſh gentlemen, who were in the preſent fleet under Mr. Walker, having occaſion to go to Spain, particularly Mr. Kennaway our ſurgeon-general, before ſpoke of, and others, aſked letters of recommendation from him to ſome houſes there, whoſe directions theſe grateful people had put into his hand. The civil reception they met with, the good offices ſhewn to ſuch his letters are too much to mention: but to ſpeak as much to the purpoſe in fewer words, each perſon ſo recommended made fortunes amongſt them, except Mr. Kennaway, whoſe good underſtanding and boldneſs of ſpeech always ſtood in his way of preferment eſpecially in a popiſh country. If our readers from theſe returns of favours draw a ſuppoſition how eaſy a right underſtanding may be cultivated be-

between

tween that nation and ourſelves; theſe particulars may appear leſs tedious, and the conſideration of them will ariſe to public utility.

The Nympha was alſo put into the hands of Meſſieurs Mawman and Macey; and thus our cruiſe of eight-months ended, with taking four prizes, then valued at a reaſonable eſtimation, greatly upwards of two hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, without the loſs of one man killed.

CRUISE

CRUISE II.

The ROYAL FAMILY Private Ships of War.

CHAP. VI.

The fitting out the fleet; the behaviour of the men; change of officers; the wreck of a Lisbon packet; a new diſpute and ſtory in religion; the compliment of the ſea-men to the Portuguſe court; a ſtrange exorciſm, or caſting out of a devil.

BY the former articles of agreement with the managers, the laſt cruiſe was to have ended at the port of London; yet as they had reſolved upon ſending out the ſame ſhips on a ſecond cruiſe, it was thought

thought moſt prudent to refit them at Liſbon; as thereby, being nearer their ſtation, leſs time would be loſt, and eſpecially as ſeveral conveniences could be had there cheaper and eaſier than at London. The croud alſo of Engliſh and Iriſh veſſels, always trafficking there, afford great numbers of men, who have no need of ſecreting themſelves for fear of being preſſed: for there never was but one inſtance of a preſs at Liſbon for Engliſh ſeamen, within the time of Mr. Walker's knowledge of the place; even this was occaſioned by ſome cauſe of very great emergency, and had given ſuch umbrage to the Portugueze court, as to put the expectation of another paſt all fear.

However, though all theſe advantages may be a proof of the good policy of the managers, Mr. Walker

foreſaw one great inconvenience, as to the danger of deſertion, by the men being ſet adrift in a foreign port; which they at home did not think of, at leaſt the remedy and care of it lay intirely upon him. And therefore, when the ſhips were brought into the Tagus, and were ſafely moored and unrigged (which was done in leſs than three hours, to the ſurprize of the whole town) he went on board each of them; and returning thanks to the ſeveral crews, in behalf of themſelves and owners, for their faithful ſervices, told them, "that the managers, upon the account of the late ſucceſs, had agreed upon fitting the fleet out on a ſecond cruiſe, and had thought proper to end the preſent one there, that the ſhips might be more ready in proceeding to ſea, and be ſooner at their ſtation: that

he hoped moſt of them, who approved of him as a commander, would continue with him in the ſervice; that ſuch of them as would again enter and help in equipping the fleet, ſhould, beſides their entrance-money, be put on regular wages; that ſuch who choſe to be on ſhore ſhould be ſupplied with further monies on account, during the time of their ſtay; and that they who deſired to go home, ſhould be ſent away in one of the veſſels, at the expence of the owners: But that he aſked one favour of them as Britiſh ſubjects, that none would think of idly ſtaying there, or going into the ſervice of any other country but their own; as they now were all men of property, and ſuch deſertion would be a forfeiture of it."

Every ſhip's crew in general declared their approbation of his command;

mand; and ſaid they would go with him ſo long as his ſhip could ſwim, ſuch was their general phraſe. This was more than was expected. Accordingly, after regaling themſelves a few days a-ſhore, when Meſſrs. Mawman and Macey had got ready the proper articles (which they themſelves ſigned in behalf of the managers, as their agents) above two thirds of the men entered themſelves for another eight month's cruiſe; and every thing was put forward for the ſea with the greateſt expedition. A ſufficient number of them took the wages, and ſet to work upon equipping the ſhips. A few indeed of the men who had entered, following ſome idle ones who had not, after ſelling their ſhares of the prizes, went off to the Spaniards, moſtly ſeduced by ſome emiſſaries belonging to that

court, who for ſuch purpoſe uſually ply at Lisbon. Whereupon, Mr. Walker, as he had his ſpies ready ſet fearing the occaſion, immediately applied to Sir Benjamin Keen, who readily aſſiſted in getting an order for apprehending them: by which they were brought back, and ſecured in the trunk or priſon. They only who had entered and received the advance money, and afterwards deſerted, were kept priſoners until the time of our ſailing; and thoſe who had not, Mr. Walker took care to ſee embarked for England by the firſt opportunity. This conduct has been maliciouſly miſ-told, to the diſcredit both of the managers and Mr. Walker, by one Goddard, an agent for the people. Of which more ſhall be ſaid hereafter. As to the remainder, being upwards of eight hundred men,

no

no ſuch claſs of people ever behaved better, remarkable for cleanlineſs and an honeſt ſpirit. They dreſt in a uniform cockade, to diſtinguiſh themſelves; and the whole time of their refitting, which was near three months, not a complaint was made againſt them, not a broil or accident happened, except a diſpute, which one of our officers had, in point of religion, with ſome popiſh prieſts; and which had like to have ſent him to the inquiſition, as ſhall be hereafter related, for the purpoſe more of ſhewing the cauſe of ſuch cenſure, than any great entertainment in the matter itſelf: but we muſt firſt mention ſome other circumſtances which happened.

Captain Bromedge of the Prince Frederick, and captain Green of the Prince George, not chuſing to continue the ſea any longer, as they

thought they had already made a sufficiency for life; and Mr. Shafto, being offered the command of a trading vessel belonging to the Portuguese; they severally desired to lay down their commissions; and as Mr. Walker had an intire power of making or displacing all officers under his command, he removed captain Dottin, who had given many proofs of his good capacity, from the Duke into the Prince Frederick; captain Denham from the Princess Amelia into the Duke; and gave Mr. Riddle, the gentleman who had so bravely distinguished himself in cutting out the vessel from Saffia-bay, the command of the Princess Amelia; and Mr. Davidson, one of his lieutenants, the command of the Prince George; and Mr. Hamilton, another of his lieutenants, the command of the Prince

Prince Edward; and preferred the lieutenants of the other ſhips, and ſeveral of the midſhipmen, according to their ſeniority and merit. Numbers alſo of young gentlemen were ſent from England, with letters of recommendation from their friends to Mr. Walker, for commiſſions, and as volunteers and midſhipmen. Out of theſe all other vacancies were filled up. He then ſent home for new letters of marque for each of the ſhips, who were thus given new commanders; whereby alſo the Prince George tender now ranked with the fleet, as a cruiſing ſhip. Which new commiſſions were all regularly ſent back to him, in the names of the above gentlemen. The Prince Edward remained in her former ſtation and duty as an intelligence boat or tender, for tranſporting ſtores

from one ſhip to another; which accuſtomary uſe of her the ſaid ingenious Mr. Goddard has endeavoured to repreſent to the legiſlature, as a piratical act in the managers, and Mr. Walker, for introducing her into the fleet without a commiſſion. So weak are tales which envy or malice will often tell to indulge their own ſpleen or intentions!

The allowance agreed to by the managers for the men out of the prize-money, was ten moidores each, including their entrance-money. This not being ſufficient for a three months ſtay, Mr. Walker, whoſe credit was now alſo eſtabliſhed with the agents on his own footing, to avoid ſending home to alter inſtructions, took up ſums, on his own account, as the men wanted more money; and ſo lent it to them, taking their notes or re-

receipts for the ſame. By this means he knew their ſpendings, and being thereby a kind of check on them, almoſt fixed them to an allowance. This was a great good to the men, an eaſe and benefit to the managers, but a loſs to himſelf.—Of which in its place.

As to our proviſions, the managers at home engaged to ſend them to us from England, by the time calculated, that the fleet would be ready for the ſea: but they not coming according to their own promiſes, and after our depending on them ſo long, that the delay threatened a greater loſs than the value of them, the agents thought it beſt to buy proviſions at Lisbon, ſufficient for four months, as we could not venture to ſea with a leſs quantity, and as we ſhould return in that time for thoſe from England. This was done, and

moſt of the proviſions put on board, when a few days before we were ready to ſail, the two tranſports with eight months proviſions arrived from England, dearer and worſe than what we bought at Lisbon. We then took in our full complement from the Engliſh ſtores, intending at the above expiration, to put in again to Lisbon for the remainder.

This expence ſo greatly ſwelling the charges at Lisbon, has been ill-naturedly ſet down by public report to the bad oeconomy of Mr. Walker; but is a ſubject which can be greatly enlarged on, to his exoneration.

It may be asked, what became of the negociation of the Spaniſh captain and ſupercargo, relating to the ranſom of the Buen Conſejo? or how the prizes were diſpoſed of? This was at preſent no buſineſs of ours, but of the managers: ours being only

only to take prizes, theirs to diſpoſe of them as well as they could.

During the time of our refitting, an Engliſh packet-boat, the King George, ſtruck in going over the bar, and was loſt near the wooden-fort on the ſouth ſide. As we then were lying below the caſtle of Belem, we had immediate opportunity of ſeeing her diſtreſs. The commodore quickly ſent the Prince Edward tender, and four of our boats well-manned, to her aſſiſtance. They were juſt in time to ſave all the people, the mail, ſome valuables, and all the money, to a very conſiderable ſum. But here a cataſtrophe happened: poor Cabel, the witty conductor of the plot of getting the men from the Exeter privateers for the Boſcawen and other ſhips at Dartmouth, in ſaving the money from the packet, let a little part of it fall into his own pockets.

He certainly deſerved ſome reward for his briſk agility in preſerving it: but, alas! the world will allow no rewards but what come from its own giving: ſelf-rewards are thought to be taking that power out of its hands, and are therefore often puniſhed as a theft. 'Tis therefore I imagine the philoſophers allowed one thing only to be its own reward, namely virtue; becauſe it is generally left unrewarded by the world. This affair having been found out by a quarrel in the diſtribution; in which were alſo involved an officer and two other men, the commodore firſt collected the money, to the amount of about fifty pounds, and ſent it to the captain of the packet; and at the ſame time having ſecured his pardon for the delinquents, he diſmiſſed them with diſgrace. Indeed they all deſired leave to withdraw: for though

it

it may appear wonderful to tell, the crime was univerſally diſclaimed againſt by our whole crews. To ſuch a regularity of mind had the regularity of action at laſt brought the whole!

The affair, which happened in a diſpute about religion, is this: There is an aſſembly of prieſts very near Lisbon, ſeveral of them Iriſh, impowered by public contributions to give cloaths and money to all whom they can gain, as converts from any ſtate of hereſy to the doctrines of their own church. Hither ſome of our crew in frolic went, to be white waſhed, as the phraſe is amongſt them for this new inward and outward cloathing. But they, turning truants to the new doctrine, and coming back to us again, gave ſuch a whimſical deſcription of the method in which the prieſts treated them, that it raiſed the deſire of Mr. Kennaway,

our

our ſurgeon (a gentleman we before ſpoke of as a man of a lively turn of wit and expreſſion) to go ſee the ceremony and manner. Accordingly, he dreſt himſelf in a common jacket, and taking ſome of the men with him, as comrades, he ſet out on the new pilgrimage. He told them, "if he accepted their doctrine, he would accept their cloathing; but had honour not to wear their livery, unleſs he entered truly into their ſervice." This introduction, having an appearance of well meaning, was greatly applauded by the reverend fathers. But, alas! he made another diſcovery to them, a little more aſtoniſhing: which was, "that he had no religion at all; and ſo begged them to begin with him from the firſt, in a regular courſe of inſtruction." This was but meer humour in him;

his father having originally intended him for a clergyman, and verſed him well in texts of ſcripture; ſufficient, if not to fix the grounds of any religion, to make him a diſputant in all. It had the effect he intended, by putting them to a confuſion how to proceed with him in a general plan; the prieſts of the Romiſh perſwaſion being obſerved to be more induſtrious of finding arguments in defence of their own particular church, againſt the various ſyſtems ſet up in oppoſition to their political ſchemes or deſigns, and in ſupport of forms and ceremonies, than in comprehending and explaining any connected doctrine of reaſon and ſenſe, inſtructive to a pure underſtanding.

I ſhall not enter into any diſcuſſion of their ſeveral propoſitions and arguments, queſtions and anſwers; but

ſhall

ſhall under favour relate one of his ſtories, as he told it to the prieſts, by way of example to one of his arguments; becauſe I think it has in it a great deal of good humour and good ſenſe; in all probability, the ready invention of his own brain.

"There were, ſays he, a Romiſh monk, a Ruſſian prieſt, a Presbyterian, a Quaker, a Moravian methodiſt, and a poor tranſported Proteſtant clergyman, all in one ſhip, going a voyage to the Weſt-Indies; but being bound to Africa to take in ſlaves, they were met by a ſtorm, and wrecked much lower down the coaſts than where the trade generally reached to. The black king of the place received them into his kingdom with great civility, and being all white men and calling themſelves each by the common name of chriſtian, he imagined:

gined them all the ſame people, and provided for them in places about him. When they were got into employment, and had learned the language of the country, they each offered to convert him and his people to the true religion. Upon which, he ordered a certain day to be fixed, to hear them argue on the new doctrine. The monk begun; but before he had got to the third ſentence, *that's a lie*, cries the Ruſſian prieſt, interrupting him. The black prince ſtarted at the contradiction; however, they went on in oppoſing each other, very loud and angry, till at laſt the Presbyterian took up the cudgels, and ſwore *that they both were ſons of the whore of Babylon.* "*Hey day!* ſays the prince, *another diviſion among you?*" When the Moravian, fetching many groans, as made his majeſty and the whole court

court believe him in a fit of the gripes, brought forth, *How wrathfully is my inward ſpirit moved at ſuch diabolical preachings of this Presbyterian!* for he agreed (he ſaid) with the two foregoing churches in all their ſtratagems, though he had found out a new light for performing them. Upon this the Quaker, alſo moved by paſſion, breaks out: *Thou canting ſcoundrel! thou pretend'ſt to a new light who art for leading other people in the dark!* The jargon then grew more promiſcuous, to the great confuſion of the royal judgment. But the king, whilſt the reſt were engaged in the diſpute, at laſt ſpoke aſide to the Proteſtant (who had not yet opened his mouth) deſiring him to take himſelf and his brethren along with him out of his dominions, leſt they ſhould mention a word of this religion

gion to his people. *O pleaſe your majeſty*, ſays the clergyman, *though all theſe chriſtians be in the wrong, yet I alone am in the right; and can ſhew your majeſty and people the only true doctrine, which by my deportment you ſee is peace. Theſe people are no other than different ſects ſprung from me or different opinions of one belief.*" "*If that be the caſe*, replies the king, *I muſt inſiſt on your immediate departure: for I fear your doctrine admits of ſo many contradicting opinions, you are not well aſſured of it yourſelf; at leaſt it is too dangerous a one to be introduced amongſt my people, all of whom, I thank God, now live in brotherly union and affection.*" The king then put them together in a bark, and judging the Engliſh prieſt the moſt temperate of the whole, he put the rudder into his hand, to carry them ſafe to ſome port.

part. Thus the true doctrine is denied gaining ground in the world, by the various contradictions of the ſeveral teachers of it.

This ſtory being told with great force of application, and all the advantages of a peculiar dialect to the ſeveral perſons of the drama (at which merit we do not pretend in the writing) made the aſſembly of ghoſtly fathers ſo very angry at one of the poor natural children of ſenſe, that where they certainly might have been informed they loſt the moral. So much does prejudice or enthuſiaſm blind reaſon's eyes!—— Upon the whole, he had too much power both of reaſon and wit to make it an equal contention. Where reaſon had ſcope for an advantage, he puſhed her againſt them, generally ſo well ſupported by wit, that where they ſhould have embraced

braced information, they only grew paſſionate; damned him for an heretic, an unbeliever, and offspring of the devil.

Had he ſtopped here, all would have been well; but his wit out-run his prudence. In ſhort, he ſo provoked them by advancing plain ſenſe againſt myſtery, that, when they found their whole ſuperſtructure overturned from off the foundation on which they had built it, they looked on him as an agent from the devil, and, calling him a blaſphemer, abſolutely took him into cuſtody, and he was eſpecially detained.

The reſt of his companions returned home, with a poor account of their expedition, to the commodore; who next day went to Sir Benjamin Keene, and found that the order of prieſts had inſtantly made complaint of the affair to the patriarch. He is the higheſt

higheſt prieſt in power, next the pope in all the Chriſtian world; having been inſtituted by the king in direct oppoſition to the papal authority, on account of ſome political quarrel with that chair, who as politically ſoon made it up; for it is ſaid the payment for indulgencies alone granted to this country in the time of Lent, for eating eggs, &c. brings into that ſee upwards of an hundred thouſand pounds ſterling each year. However, though the pope is again acknowledged ſupreme, this patriarch ſtill holds up his firſt created grandeur, and is ſerved by biſhops on the knee. Their application to him was for leave to deliver over the heretic ſailor to the inquiſition; and it was believed he would be given up to that reſentment, contrary to cuſtom, tho' not precedent, of meddling with Engliſh

liſh proteſtants. But the matter being called before the king for his conſent or approbation (as it was of a foreign nature) his majeſty declared "that the Engliſh ſubjects were free to enjoy their own way of thinking," and ordered him to be releaſed.

Thus Mr. Kennaway for this time got off unhurt. I have mentioned that he was the only gentleman, who, of thoſe going to Spain with recommendations from Mr. Walker, who was obliged to return before he had compleated his purpoſe of making a fortune amongſt them, which happened on account of a like accident to this, in viſiting a friend of his, an Engliſh captain of a ſhip, in a fit of illneſs; round whom he found a gathered heap of prieſts torturing the poor ſick man's brains on all the various racks of extortion. With them

them he could not help taking up the argument, and managed it againſt them ſo much to the recovery of his friend's ſenſes, as to have them all diſmiſſed the houſe. On this a complaint having been made to the inquiſition, the governor of the place, with whom he had acquired a moſt friendly intimacy, ſent him a letter with great privacy, wiſhing him a good journey, and expreſſing "how ſorry he was that their place or climate was too hot for his Engliſh conſtitution:" on which he took the hint, and made his eſcape. It is therefore very dangerous to venture at any church-reformation in thoſe countries.

But to ſhew the ſpirit of our men on the above occaſion, and in what a rank they rated themſelves, I muſt mention a whimſical inſtance of their politeneſs. The Portugal court in this

this late order had ſo much obliged them, that, as the accident happened a little before we were ready for ſailing, all the crews went in a body, to the number of upwards of eight hundred, dreſt neatly in new cockades, with muſick playing before them to the palace-gates, to thank the king for his royal interpoſition in their favour; and being by order let into an inner-court, the queen and prince came publickly to an open balcony, and received from them three cheers of thanks with very ſeeming pleaſure. This was done without the previous knowledge of the commodore, who the next day went to a particular nobleman at court, to whom he had the honour of being known, to excuſe it to the king. His majeſty aſſured him by the nobleman, he took it in its true light of a civi-

lily; and as he was then indiſpoſed, (for he was terribly afflicted with the palſy, being as to all uſe of his limbs, quite dead on one ſide by it) deſired Mr. Walker might be introduced to him on another day. But as the time fixed for our departure would not admit of a ſecond viſit, Mr. Walker was obliged to poſtpone that ceremony of honour intended him, till another opportunity. His majeſty thereupon ſent out to him his good wiſhes for a proſperous and ſucceſsful cruiſe.

We may ſuppoſe a great deal of the indulgence ſhewn in this late affair by the court, was owing to the active intereſt Mr. Walker made on the occaſion, through Sir Benjamin Keene and ſome Portugueſe noblemen, who had viſited him during the time of our refitting, which has fixed

no little or invaluable privilege to the English subjects.

When the ships were equipped, several Portuguese companies came on board to see them; for as to neatness and order, nothing of the kind could be superior. Mr. Walker was also particularly honoured in the acquaintance of the duke of Hamilton, who then was at Lisbon for his health. His grace frequently took the pleasures of the water; at which times, during our refitting, Mr. Walker often took the opportunity of carrying his grace in his own barge, attended by others with music, &c. We have heard that Mr. Walker has at home been censured for an elegance in his frequent entertainments. I will own them beyond the usual rank of his brother sea-captains; but if I may have leave to interpose my own judgment, what I

always admitted as elegant and a compliment to the perſon invited, I could never cenſure as extravagant. He was always happy in the notice of people of faſhion, and no wonder if others, who envied him their company, invent ſomething to find fault with. However, the money he ſpent was ſolely his own; and the greateſt entertainment he made was on the occaſion of our being compleatly equipped, when his grace of Hamilton dined on board: Mr. Walker had five barges lying at the ſhore to receive him. As he was upon the water, he was ſaluted by two of our king's ſhips, which were then lying in the river, and by all the ſhips of our own fleet, as he paſſed them. The ſalutes were with the ſmall arms and manning of the ſhips; for, by his Portugueſe majeſty's orders, no great guns are allowed to be fired

above

above the caſtle of Belem. When the duke came in proſpect of the King George, we appeared with only our common enſign, jack, and pennant flying; but as he drew near, the men being placed all over the ſeveral parts of her on the ſtays, yards, bowſprit, ſhrouds, and gunnels, with the different and various colours of all the maritime nations of the world rolled up in their hands, at the beat of a drum let them all fly in an inſtant; which hid the ſhip in a ſudden metamorphoſis, as in an heap of painted waves, and made an appearance in the tranſition very beautiful and ſtriking. At which his grace expreſſed a pleaſure that would have complimented a performance of greater merit; nor was his politeneſs leſs expreſſive as to other parts of the entertainment.

If it may not be thought too tedious a delay to ſtop the reader for an account of a very odd and ſtrange exorciſm, or caſting out of a devil, which we were witneſſes to, we will give a deſcription of it for its novelty.

It may be asked, why ſo many of our remarks concerning theſe countries are touching religion? We anſwer, that in thoſe Romiſh countries of Europe, it is the chief thing attracts notice; other cuſtoms and manners being much the ſame as with us. Indeed it is the moſt uſeful characteriſtic to be remarked to our countrymen, as in our ſuperiority to it chiefly conſiſts our ſuperiority over them. We ſhall therefore tell it very ſhortly.

Mr. Walker attended his grace of Hamilton, in a tour or party of pleaſure, about twenty-five or thirty

thirty miles from Lisbon, to Maffra and Sentrin: at the firſt of which places, is the greateſt and moſt beautiful palace of modern architecture in the known world, being a palace, convent, and church, all in one, built of white marble, highly poliſhed on the inſide, and reckoned to have coſt upwards of ten millions ſterling. At the laſt, is another of extream Gothic antiquity, and eſteemed a work of equal curioſity of its kind, having been built by the Moors when they were in poſſeſſion of the country. In which is a large hall of great extent, wherein are ſome hundreds of marble pillars, through which they uſed to perform their Mooriſh dances. The duke, after taking an attentive review of both theſe ſtructures, and their ſeveral curioſities, returned to Lisbon. Mr.

Walker and ſome of his company went forward to Calcavello, where was a prieſt famous for caſting out devils; we were obſervers of the ceremony, it being performed in a public church. The ſubject he worked on was a young woman, who in one ſenſe was no impoſtreſs, as ſhe certainly imagined herſelf inwardly poſſeſſed with an evil demon. But how the ſpirit came there was as certainly owing to the prepoſſeſſions of the prieſt himſelf, who purpoſedly terrified the poor creature into a belief of it.

The occaſion was this: a family in the place being ſuperſtitiouſly affected at ſome accidents happening in the houſe, imagined it poſſeſſed with a devil, and ſent for a prieſt to turn the devil out. The prieſt ſearching the houſe for him, at laſt found him in the maid-ſervant. She, naturally

turally alarmed thereat, and frightened to a degree of terror, which reaches near the borders of frenzy, could not help feeling, what he ſaid he ſaw and converſed with in her; and at this operation, to which ſhe was publickly brought, it was he ſaw and ſpoke to the devil in her, not ſhe who complained; he, with ſudden ſtartings, frequently crying out, that the devil was now here in her, now there. Then he made pretences of whiſpering him; whilſt at every word or touch, the poor terrified creature ſhuddering in belief, ſhrieked with fear; or ſcared from her ſenſes, dropt into ſwoons, or fell into fits or agonies of laughing, weeping, or convulſed inſenſibility. All which was beheld with admiration by the crowd, as the violent tearings and workings of the ſpirit. When ſhe re-

covered from the fit, he was ready to throw her, ſtill frightened and trembling, into another; till at laſt, judging by her paſſions (of which he ſeemed a cunning maſter, and in which his whole ſecret appeared to us to conſiſt) when was the proper time to produce the devil, he pulled him, as he ſaid, with a roar out of her mouth, and ſaw him fly away, being the only man in the company who did. The poor girl, ſatisfied that the ſpirit was gone, began to recover; but was ſo weak and enfeebled, that I dare ſay ſhe took a woman's full time in ſuch re-eſtabliſhment of herſelf after this her delivery. The prieſt was thought to have done a great work, and was almoſt worſhipped by the believing multitude, as having performed an apoſtolic miracle. In which pretence he run no riſque of being detected of im-

poſture; for if he had drove his patient into madneſs, he had ſtill been ſafe from the imputation, or even ſuppoſition of ſuch practice; as the madneſs would have been attributed to the great power the devil had over her, which again would have been aſcribed to her own ſin.

The cheat was ſo very palpable to us, that I cannot ſay whether we were moved more with anger at the villany of the pretending prieſt, or pity at the blinded belief of the by-ſtanding people. But in the doubt where to fix, we ſoon dropt our paſſions, and recalled our thoughts to a conſideration of ourſelves in thanks to God, who had brought us into this world under his happier diſpenſation, or light of reaſon. The proſpect of our enlightened country appeared before us; and we ſaw what we hope each individual in it will believe, that

a Britiſh peaſant, born to liberty of mind, as well as perſon, is, in his own ſtate, a more noble exiſtence of man than the rich potentates of thoſe countries, whoſe minds have ſubmitted from their youth to have the chains and ſhackles of prejudice and ſuperſtition put upon them, and which they muſt ever after wear and drag on in old age, as the ſlaves of prieſtly impoſition, and of its aſſociate, tyranny; for the loſs of the mind's freedom is the certain conſequence of the general loſs of liberty. Hence let every human being of Britain know, how great a treaſure they have to defend in their own country: for ſhould we know its loſs, the forfeiture of life would appear an eaſy price of repurchaſing that natural right of our exiſtence, to hand it down a bleſſing to poſterity; which they have alſo a further right in, as we received it from our fathers.

CHAP. VII.

The entire loſs of the Prince Edward tender. Taking the St. Juan Baptiſta. An account of the vice-roy on board. Taking two Spaniſh ſettees. And the engagement with the Glorioſo, a Spaniſh man of war. And our return to Lisbon.

FRIDAY, July the 10th 1747, O. S. the commodore made ſignal to weigh. Our fleet were

Private Ships of War.		
The King George.	Commodore.	
Prince Frederick.	Edward Dottin.	Capts.
Duke.	Rob. Denham.	
Princeſs Amelia.	Andrew Riddle.	
Prince George.	Fr. Davidſon.	
Prince Edward Tender.	Fred. Hamilton.	

in the whole one hundred and fourteen carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, and a compleat thouſand men. Next day

day we proceeded to our ſtation, which was to cruiſe between Cape Cantin on the Barbary coaſt, and Cape St. Mary's on the Portugueze.

But almoſt as ſoon as we got to our ſtation, a fatal accident happened the Prince Edward tender; for on the thirteenth, having the day before ſeen a large fleet of ſhips to the number of twenty, and being in cloſe chace of them, as ſhe crouded ſail after us, we ſaw her on a ſudden reel ſtrangely in the water, and then founder ſtern foremoſt, contrary to all other ſhips in ſinking, as they generally go down by the head. All the boats were got out as ſoon as poſſible; but notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance, the only perſons ſaved were Mr. Hamilton and two men, who kept themſelves above water by their own ſwimming, till the boats got to them; all the reſt periſhed

riſhed to about ten. Surprizing it is to think how deficient our common ſeamen in general are in that exerciſe, ſo very eſſential to their profeſſion! This ſad cataſtrophe was occaſioned by her mainmaſt ſtarting out of the ſtep in which it was placed, not having had ſufficient hold thereof; for by the ſtraining of it in croudding ſail, the heel ſlipt out, and then the maſt again plunging downwards by the weight of the ſhrouds and ſails upon it, run through her bottom, and ſunk her inſtantly; the weight of the maſt ſlipping backwards, ſending her down by the ſtern as before deſcribed. The ſhips we were in chace of proved to be a fleet of Dutchmen, under convoy of two men of war of ſixty guns each, from Malaga to Lisbon.

Watching

Watching in our ſtation about 12 o'clock at noon, Auguſt the ninth, wind N. N. E. Cape Spartel bearing E. by N. diſtant about eight leagues, our ſhip was all on a ſudden becalmed, and as it were, ſtruck motionleſs. Every ſhip alſo, as they came up one after another, having the wind with them to the ſpot where we lay becalmed, the moment they reached us, dropt their ſails, and there we all lay as in a regular line of battle. As not a ruffle moved along the ſurface, the ſea became an intire mirror, and ſo continued moſt of the next day; which, though a ſcene of ſurprizing beauty from the ſtillneſs of the whole, and the clear reflection of the ſhips and their breathleſs pennants in the water, yet the time appeared tedious even to an irkſomeneſs, and our own

ſilence

ſilence at the occaſion ſeemed to join the ſleep of nature. The very muſic loſt its ſweetneſs and grew inſipid, and every attempt in it to ſprightlineſs in power failed; which ſhews us the unhappineſs of an inactive ſtate, and that man is formed to be employed. When the wind ſprung up, a tranſport in us roſe with it at our releaſe from inactivity, as at being ſet free from an impriſonment.

At this time we ſtruck a dolphin, which was not uſual here, it being always in purſuit of the flying fiſh, who moſtly frequent the Mediterranean and Weſt-Indies; and who, to avoid him, will often light upon the decks of ſhips. The dolphin as it dies changes to a thouſand varying colours of exquiſite fire and beauty. From its boldneſs or familiarity in following ſhips, the old fable

of

of its great love to mankind may have taken rife: but as painters in the tradition of its figure which they have handed down to us, feem to have miſtaken its ſhape, deſcribing it more like the ſeal, dog-headed and high-backed (whereas it is ſhaped moſt like the ſalmon, only longer and thinner) we may juſtly conclude the name has been miſuſed or wrong applied. Some people conjecture, that the fiſh meant by the dolphin is the porpoiſe, which ſpecies is equally familiar, and will follow a ſhip in great numbers for ſeveral days; and which, from its roll or play in the water, always appears curved, though a ſtraight fiſh in itſelf: beſides, the dolphin is of delicate flavour and very wholeſome, which the others are not. This ſeems alſo to corroborate the above ſuppoſition; for, to my beſt recollection,

tion, we have never heard of the ancients eating the dolphin, and they ſeemed to ſearch the earth, air, and ſeas for delicacies, with equal skill as the moderns. But what moſt of all favours the conjecture is, that the true dolphin is ſeldom ſeen in the Mediterranean, whereas the porpoiſes roll there in great numbers.

On the night of the ſeventeenth, the Prince George tender did not anſwer the falſe fires made from the reſt of the fleet, and being miſſing the next morning and the ſucceeding days, we imagined that through ſome diſtreſs, ſhe had turned back, or put into port. This was the greater loſs to us on account of the former accident to the Prince Edward, as we had in frequent ſervices experienced the uſe of theſe ſmall tenders.

On

On the twentieth, about ten in the morning, in ſight of the Barbary coaſt, we ſaw a ſtrange ſail to leeward, and made ſignals for chaſing: but there being little or no wind, we gained on her very ſlowly all that day. In the evening, we hoiſted out the barge and yawl, and ſent them after her, leſt ſhe ſhould alter her courſe in the night; ſo did the Prince Frederick and the Duke theirs. At five in the evening our yawl returned, not being able to keep ahead of the ſhip: we were ſtill out of reach of the chaſe, but at eight the barges got up with her, when ſhe fired two ſhots at them, which they returned with their ſmall-arms; but in an hour after, we loſt ſight both of our barges and the chaſe, they bearing W. S. W. about two miles diſtance; for now the wind freſhened,

and

and the weather grew cloudy. Violent lightnings alſo came on, ſo as frequently to ſet the whole air at once in a flaſh of fire. At other times we ſaw the lightning at ſome diſtance pour down from the skies in pointed ſtreams of fire, and the claps of thunder broke ſo loud and near us, as made the ſcene terrible. Whether from the ſound itſelf, or diſtant echoes of it I cannot ſay, but the noiſe ſometimes ſeemed below us, which brought to my recollection, at once, the deſcription and ſolution of the like circumſtance, of a ſtorm in the Æneid, where it ſays, "The poles thundered". Thank God! we had here but half of that deſcription to encounter, the wind not riſing to any violence. About midnight it grew exceeding dark: we and the other ſhips made falſe fires for our

barges, which were anſwered by ſome of them. A little afterwards the Duke's barge fell in with the Prince Frederick, and they hoiſted her in: the next morning we ſaw the chaſe again, and our barge attending her, but no ſight of the Prince Frederick's, wherein were fifteen of the beſt ſailors of the ſhip: but as by the commodore's orders, all boats ſent upon theſe expeditions, conſtantly took with them a ſtore of water, ſome proviſions, and a compaſs, in caſe of loſing the ſhips by night or fogs; ſo it was hoped that theſe poor fellows being provided with all theſe neceſſaries, would make ſome place of ſafety.

About ſix, we came up with the chaſe, who did not ſtrike her colours till the Prince Frederick had fired a fourth gun at her, which appeared the

the more perverſe as the fleet was in view. She was the St. Juan Baptiſta, burthen eighty tons, a Spaniſh tartan, from the Canaries bound to Cadiz, with money and cocoa; which cargo was ſaid to be part of the treaſure of the Hector and Henry, the very ſhips which we before mentioned, we were originally intended to go in queſt of. Her money was not above ſix thouſand pounds; but her other cargo was rich. The money was put on board the King George, and the cocoa and other valuable effects on board the other ſhips; and Mr. Hamilton, who before had the command of the Prince Edward tender, was put on board the prize with a proper number of men. The captain of her was a Frenchman, who with two Spaniſh gentlemen, paſſengers, came on board the commodore. One of them

them was a vice-roy, a man of great fortune, who as the higheſt in rank was moſt humble of any through a ſenſe of the civilities he received, and moſt ready in acknowledging them.

But the firſt care, after ſecuring the prize, was to ſend in ſearch of the poor fellows, who were miſſing; wherefore the commodore diſpatched captain Hamilton in the prize to the firſt port on the Portugueſe ſhore, with letters of credit to be forwarded for them to the ſeveral correſpondents at Faro, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, in hopes that they had got hold of ſome part of that ſhore: and in caſe they had been obliged to put over to the Morocco coaſt, he likewiſe gave further directions to the laſt correſpondents to forward letters of credit to Sallee and Santa Cruz; and himſelf followed

ed with the fleet, intending to water at Faro.

On the next day we chaſed three large ſail of ſhips. They were the Jerſey man of war, captain Hardy, the Spence ſloop, and Enterprize; who gave us the agreeable news of their having met the Prince George tender, about eight days before off Cape St. Mary's; and two days afterwards we received an account by another chaſe, that ſhe and the Tartan prize were both ſafe at Faro. The ſame day alſo, the Prince Frederick received the news, by a ſhip ſhe met, of her barge being ſafe with all her crew, at a Spaniſh port about ten leagues to the eaſtward of Faro, called High-mount. They had been ſeparated from our ſhips in that dreadful night, by a hurricane, which caught them in particular; and were out at ſea eight days and nights, be-

fore they reached the ſhore: ſo that it was the great goodneſs of Providence, which foretold them to take ſuch proviſions with them as they did. For as it was, they were drove to the greateſt hardſhips and terrors of mind, not having a morſel left them for the laſt day before they ſaw land, except ſome water and brandy, after having ſcanted themſelves to a poor pittance for the former days; and at laſt they were obliged to ſubmit themſelves priſoners to an enemy's country.

On the twenty-fifth, the commodore ſtood in for Faro to water, when the Prince George joined us. Here we righted our ſhips, and proceeded to Lagos Bay, on purpoſe to land there the Spaniſh gentlemen, captain and priſoners. The commodore ſent with the vice-roy, as a compli-

compliment of a guard, an equal number of the Spaniſh priſoners, to be, when got to High-mount (as it was the firſt Spaniſh town in his way homeward) exchanged for our men. And alſo begged him to deliver ſome letters of credit, which carried orders for them, when the cartel was ſettled, to come round to him at Lisbon; for it would have treſpaſſed too far on the time of our cruiſe, to have waited for them till they could have come to Faro.

This gentleman, when aboard, took great pleaſure in obſerving the behaviour and cuſtoms of the common ſeamen, and expreſſed his approbation of many particularities in them, not out of meer complaiſance, but always giving very ſenſible reaſons for his remarks. One obſervation among many, much ſuperior to

it, tho' too tedious to be here introduced, I cannot help remarking for the common familiarity of it to us; eſpecially as a contrary reaſoning on the ſame ſubject has generally ſeemed to take place.

It was always Mr. Walker's rule to promote as much exerciſe as poſſible among the men, by planning out various diverſions for them which created ſweating: being convinced, that the ſea-ſcurvy increaſed itſelf, or took moſt root in a ſluggiſh blood; and that by frequent moderate perſpirations, thoſe falts might be worked off, or melted by ſweating, which would otherwiſe corrode, or fix themſelves in a matter, which, ſo let to reſt, would in a little time grow too heavy or hard to be puſhed or waſhed off. However right his opinion may be, he by this practice al-

ways kept his men in every ſhip ſweet and healthful. A caſe of foils always lay on the quarter-decks for the uſe and exerciſe of the officers, and cudgels lay on the other decks for the common men. At which, all took their turns. Our Spaniſh gentleman was moſt delighted at the cudgel-playing, which was frequently performed on purpoſe before him by our beſt maſters of the art. As ſometimes a broken head was a proof of the maſterſhip, or the end of the entertainment; when he ſaw the blood come, and the wounded man in ſuch good humour with the conqueror, as immediately to ſhake hands and drink together, (which was the cuſtom) he always lifted up his eyes with amazement and admiration, and ſaid, that "he deſired no greater inſtance than that one low particu-

lar of two the greateſt inherent virtues which could bleſs a people in general, namely, courage and generoſity of ſoul; and that from this common circumſtance he was fully convinced of the peculiar greatneſs of the nation. With us, ſays he, the grandſon of the man who had loſt blood, would have owed a ſecret grudge to the children of the other, who had drawn it; and in all probability would ſome time or other take an unfair opportunity of a bloody revenge."

If the reader has gained an opinion of this gentleman's ſenſe, and will not think a ſtory from him of himſelf an interruption to the preſent buſineſs; I ſhall venture to relate one after him, in as good a manner as I can. If the reader ſhould think that in ſome parts it puts on the air

air of a romance; I beg he may not charge me with ſuch taſte of writing, but conſider the perſons, who are the the actors in it: whoſe country's favourite paſſion is love. In which, as of all people in the world they are moſt reſtrained in, ſo are they of any moſt ſcheming and venturous in purſuing it. The ſtory was introduced by ſome enquiry we made about the earthquake at Lima.

To tell you my true loſſes, ſays he, I muſt begin very far back, even from my infancy. My father was vice-roy or governor of the place, of which I at preſent am. Dying, whilſt I was very young, he left me and my mother, with all his effects (which were perſonal and very conſiderable) in the care of the next great man of the place; who, by having been long in ſome public office there, had

amaſſed a ſurpriſing fortune of the like kind: for Europeans, who fill thoſe great offices, ſeldom realize in the country the profits they make by it. This gentleman did not diſcharge the truſt, which my father placed in him, as he ought: for, in my younger days, I remember to have heard my mother make great complaints of his parſimony in his allowances to her and myſelf, as not conſiſtent with either of our characters, and injurious to the education I ought to have received. For the better part of which I was totally obliged to her particular care and early inſtruction of me; and though a woman, I have at this day no reaſon to complain of her tutorſhip; as ſhe was in the firſt place a perſon of ſtrict virtue, and had ſeveral other recommending accompliſhments. This circumſtance of

my

my life has often furniſhed me with a ſtrong power of reflecting, how very eſſential in the conſideration of marriage is the choice of a wiſe woman, even beyond beauty or fortune; for in caſe of any ill fate or accident happening the huſband, ſhe can then ſupply his place to his children. The firſt ſtroke of ill fortune I ſuffered was by an illneſs ſhe was ſeized with, which occaſioned her death. I was then a youth about fourteen years old. Even at that tender age her death-bed prognoſtications were very alarming to me, in recommending ſtrongly to my example the merits of my deceaſed father, as the better truſt for a future livelihood than any expectations of a fortune in my guardian's hands. After the duties of her funeral were performed, the firſt viſit I paid was to my guardian, deeply affected with the impreſſion which the

words of my dying mother had made upon me. He very soon took occasion to tell me, that I must now think of looking out for some business to enter into, my fortune in his hands being, as he said, so very small and insignificant, thro' the extravagance and ill conduct of my father; at the same time he threw out some accusations against him for his better generosity. I had strength of mind patiently to behold myself an outcast to the world. I had temper and spirit to bear and despise the avaricious fraud of so great a villain; but tho' I did not remember my father, yet having heard so many people talk of his virtues to me, I could not submit to any lie or infamy to be scratched on the fair monument of his fame. I insulted the old villain as a liar; I accused him of fraud, and upbraided him with ingratitude to his friend's remains. In short, our

passions

paſſions on both ſides growing equally high (as he was not uſed to contradiction) we took up weapons againſt each other; and though he was in years, yet conſidering my boy-hood, the match had in it no ungenerous inequality: however, I gained much the advantage; and when his ſervants with his daughter (who was his only child, and heir to all his fortune) interpoſed, my hand was faſtened to his throat, and I believe had ſoon ſtopped his life; but on her appearance I diſengaged me from my hold, and exciting myſelf to her in a manner due to her affinity and my own juſtification, retired. I then applied to ſome of my father's acquaintances for aſſiſtance to recover my fortune, or a genteel maintenance out of my guardian's hands. Every one almoſt anſwered me in dumb ſhew, with

expreſſive ſhrugs, or commiſerating ſhakings of the head. Some indeed went ſo far as to give an opinion, "that it was a pity my father's ſon ſhould be put to any neceſſities for a genteel living;" and one or two promiſed me, that they would ſpeak to him for ſomething to be done in my behalf; but when I waited on them again for their anſwer, I was upbraided by them for my paſt conduct, in offering to lift my arm againſt my guardian, a ſecond parent; and diſmiſſed with a coolneſs that told me I was very undeſerving of favour. Under theſe circumſtances ſitting one morning alone, very penſive, a young negro girl left with my ſervant a preſent for me of a water-melon, wrapped up in a ſmall baſket; and went off before I could enquire to whom I was obliged. Taking it out, I found

it

it very heavy, and could perceive it had been cut and joined together. It owed its weight to a large preſent of gold. My pride here got the better of my gratitude. What, ſaid I, am I become a dependant on charity, to be fed by alms? I threw it on the ground, and upbraided my ſervant for taking it in; but at laſt reaſon gained the rule, at my ſervant's offering to take it away out of my ſight. I took it up myſelf, and put it to its proper uſes. There was a young gentleman of the place, a man of large fortune, my intimate and acquaintance: he was in love with my guardian's daughter, to whoſe courtſhip (as from ſeveral circumſtances there was no expectancy of gaining a father's conſent) I had been very adminiſtering in delivering letters, at the frequent viſits of buſineſs or ceremo-

ny

ny which my mother uſed to pay the houſe; for ſhe always carried me with her. But I never was ſo ſucceſsful in my embaſſy as to bring my friend any anſwer back. Though I now could be no longer his aſſiſtant, and he knew it, yet I imagined this compliment to my diſtreſs came from him. I taxed him with it: he ſeriouſly diſclaimed the merit of it, but generouſly offered me his friendſhip in that or any other way in his power; and indeed, he was the only ſolace of converſation and familiar of ſincere friendſhip I had at all times recourſe to. I on the other hand continued the truſty confidant of his love, and was generally his attendant to the ſilent window at night of his beautiful miſtreſs; who frequently was there to receive us, and in her addreſs and behaviour was truly amiable, tho' no ways

en-

encouraging to the hopes of a lover, even to be complaiſant to me, notwithſtanding the diſorder of ſpirits my attack on her father had thrown her into, which I heard had coſt her a fit of illneſs. But amidſt all this friendſhip, which for upwards of four years was uninterrupted and lively, I never once was reduced to the bluſh of accepting the convenience of his purſe, though every day offered it. My ſtill unknown benefactor attacked me a thouſand ways with a like liberality, and took me every time unguarded. To tell the many and elegant ſtratagems made uſe of to deceive me into an eaſy acceptance of ſo much bounty, would take up more time than I ought to treſpaſs on you, for a recital of the whole ſtory. One morning I received a formal challenge from a perſon, unknown, to meet at a certain ſpot,

ſpot, but to bring no ſecond. I went, and at the appointed place, on a tree, hung a writing with theſe words in a woman's hand, *Strike at my heart.* I went to take it down, and found it only the outſide label of a weighty purſe of gold. Alas! ſaid I, ſmiling, you are a dangerous enemy to engage; and I own you have before conquered me: however, for this once, I take you away priſoner. Another time at night I was met by a ſlave, who rudely and ſuddenly threw a mantle or ſhort cloak over my head and face. I imagined an aſſaſſination. Villain, ſaid I, tearing it off my face, and drawing my ſword, when no perſon appearing, I took up the mantle, which was a fine piece of gold and ſilver embroidery in needlework, with theſe characters, *You have ſtruck my heart and ought to*

be

be my priſoner; and at the four corners hung by way of toſſels four gold knit purſes, richly filled. Theſe kind of preſents grew ſo familiar to me, that I inſenſibly began to conceive I had ſome angel-ſteward above, who knew all my neceſſities, and provided accordingly: for I gave a looſe to the pleaſurable purſuits of youth, almoſt totally neglecting my guardian's debt to me, or not conſidering it as any part of my dependance.

One day, my friend came to me with tranſports in his eyes and geſtures. "Read that letter, ſays he, from my dear Iſabella," throwing it on my table. When I took it up, my ſurprize kept equal pace with his joy, not ſo much at the contents, as at the hand, which I knew to be the ſame that wrote the label on the tree. However, the contents were ſufficient

to

to cover all my confuſion, which my countenance expreſſed at it. They gave an account of her father then lying at the point of death, and deſired him to come to her houſe at a certain hour that night in a prieſt's habit, and to bring me with him dreſt in the like diſguiſe, when we ſhould be admitted on buſineſs of much importance. We attended in every particular conforming to the appointment, and were introduced to an apartment, where the lady made her appearance, and with great grace addreſſing herſelf to my friend, ſaid, "I dare ſay you will excuſe my asking your aſſiſtance in this private manner, as it intends the ſervice of your friend. My father has now entered upon his laſt hour of intelligent life, being now in his ſenſes, which he obtains at intervals between

very

very violent deliriums. His phyſicians aſſure me, that his next fit of frenzy will be his end. I know the high demand this gentleman has on him for a fortune, which for ſome purpoſes, of which I am ignorant, has been concealed. I mean to make no excuſes for my father, where heaven has taken away all excuſe by giving ſuch abundant bleſſings to his peculiar ſhare. I have therefore ſolliciſed an account from him; but he declines giving any to me, ſaying, he will make confeſſions of it to his fathers, and give a ſufficient reſtitution to them. Now, Sir, as I am willing to do a juſtice to this injured gentleman, I conſidered that the church would conceal the confeſſion, to ſecure to itſelf the gift of reſtitution; and as my father is now ſo far ſpent, as not to be able to diſcover the fraud, which

which I mean with a good intention to impoſe upon him; if I have your conſent to it, I will admit you into the chamber to take his confeſſion; and as none other except his phyſicians have been admitted to him but in his deliriums, you need fear no preſent interruption or future detection. If you ſatisfy yourſelves about the particulars, as to the fortune, you may depend upon my after execution of what is juſt; and I dare ſay, I ſhall do his ſoul more good by a return of the whole to the proper owner, than by any gift to the church of a part." This was ſpoke with ſuch a tender duty for a dying father, as viſibly revealed in her a fear and concern for his having done amiſs; at the ſame time it ſhewed ſuch an unbounded generoſity of mind, that we could not but admire the whole with wonder as in ſilence. We were ac-

cordingly admitted into the chamber where the ſick man lay, who by a glimmering light was ſo eaſily deceived in us as to reveal the important ſecret. For my friend played the prieſt extremely well; and being a man of humour, bartered much about the ſum to be paid to the church in the place of reſtitution. For my part, I was almoſt totally ſilent, but oftentimes could ſcarcely refrain my ſmiles. When we withdrew, his daughter waited to receive us. I was almoſt afraid to repeat the ſum mentioned, leſt the largeneſs of it (as it was very conſiderable) ſhould be beyond what her generoſity, though great, had intended to beſtow. She did not ſhew the leaſt ſurprize at it; but telling us that ſhe would at the proper time ask us to a more public viſit, wiſhed us good night, as, ſhe ſaid, ſhe had ſome ceremonies

monies to see discharged to her father in his next return of frenzy, which was now every moment expected; recommending it to us to keep this affair in the mean time a secret. The next day we received a public account of her father's dying mad, under the office of extream unction. I dare say from the witness I myself was to his latter moments, that the frenzy of his mind was but the outside illness, or effect of a troubled conscience within.

My next reflections you may imagine were upon the past behaviour of my guardian angel, for such her appearance in her whole conduct was to me. My friend was greatly alert and elevated, prethinking her his future bride; nor did his generosity and love for me envy me my future expectations of such a promised fortune,

di-

diminiſhing his own; but I was in no ſmall pain on his account. I was conſcious of her regard for me in the many tokens ſent with the multitude of her bounties. I could then plainly diſcover a reſervedneſs in her to him in our late interview, and well account for her former exactneſs of addreſs and decorum through all the paſt, flattering myſelf that the frequent opportunities ſhe gave him of nightly ſcenes at her window, were owing to her deſire of my company, and ſo it was. The time was not long before ſhe ſent for us, ſooner indeed than we could ſuppoſe her affairs in a readineſs. Our invitation was to an entertainment where were many of her friends, before whom ſhe took an opportunity of acquainting me, "that her father before his death had mentioned to a friend, that ſuch a portion of his

his perſonal effects belonged to me; but that ſhe believed he had in his paſſion deſtroyed moſt of my papers on receiving the late affront from me: wherefore if I was content with the account, ſhe was ready to return it." You may again judge my happineſs, and the whole company's approbation and wonder at her beauteous conduct. Even my friend was to his coſt delighted; but afterwards, when the firſt ſallies of my joy began to give way to reflection, I ſunk into a ſevere melancholy and thought how to diſcharge myſelf with honour between love and friendſhip. You cannot be ſurprized, if I ſay, I ſincerely was in love, and gratitude alſo threw its ſtronger bonds on my inclinations. I bleſſed my fate that had ſo ſeparated us for the paſt years, leſt by growing up with her perfections, I had become ſo familiar

familiar to them (which is often the caſe between brother and ſiſter) as not to feel the ſtrong notice of them, which I did by being awaked at once into the light. I ſaw her paſſion for me at every inſtance diſcover itſelf, and even my friend now began to think her behaviour too reſerved to his courtſhip, as ſhort of his expectations, or ſelf-promiſes of her favour; and perceiving alſo my alteration of mind, he inſiſted, as I thought, with a jealouſy upon knowing the cauſe. I thought it more conſiſtent with our friendſhip to reveal to him, that it was upon his account I had entertained any concern at my preſent fortune, and diſcloſed my whole breaſt to him, and my opinions of her love. His eyes were opened; he ſaw the truth as clear as I did; confuſion of mind and loſs of all ſenſe deprived him of him-

ſelf. He fainted in my arms. I recovered him to life, but not to his ſenſes; anger, rage, and revenge now took place. He drew his ſword, and ſhortening it made a ſtroke at me, which I avoided, and with the utmoſt pity took my leave, giving him over to time to bring his diſtempered mind to health and reaſon. But his frenzy did not leave him: he ſpoke aloud his complaints againſt me, as of a falſe friend, who had robbed him of his love. He more madly ſpoke of the late tranſaction of our impoſing on the deceaſed father, and I immediately had notice from my friends to prepare for my eſcape; for upon his imprudent diſcovery, the power of the convent would otherwiſe have taken hold of me inſtantly. My firſt thoughts of providing for myſelf were ſoon changed into a total care for my beau-

teous

teous guardian, who was rather more guilty than myſelf, as the generous contriver of the plot. I haſtened to her, revealed our mutual danger with the freeneſs of an approved lover; for the danger put by all ceremony, and ſhe in like manner was ſurprized into the ſame behaviour. The alternative was to fly away together, or be doomed to all worldly adverſity, if we ſtaid. We engaged two particular friends of great conſequence in ſtrict fidelity to us: to them we conveyed our larger boxes of treaſure, and taking with us all our jewels and a large quantity of money, we left Lima in the night with a man and woman-ſervant, in a ſwift carriage. Our friends wiſely barricaded both our houſes, and deſerted them; by this means the ceremony of breaking open firſt the one and then the other (as the fraternity thought we muſt be

concealed in one of them) took up moſt of the next day, and favoured our eſcape; for they came, as expected, and perceiving us gone, took poſſeſſion of both our houſes and all the rich furniture in them, in part of retaliation of the particular ſum bequeathed to them by the deceaſed, which particular alſo our frantic friend revealed, and hereby got pardon and abſolution for himſelf. But he did not enjoy life long: he was pitied by ſome, deſpiſed by others, hated by himſelf, and died in ſome months after. Much to be lamented it is, that when we neglect the watch over ourſelves, our paſſions often take ſuch ungovernable fire, and rage over the fair palace of reaſon!---- In twenty-four hours we were ſeveral leagues on our way to Panama, from whence, as our deſign was, we croſſed over to Porto-Bello, and there took ſhipping for Europe.

We got ſafe to Spain. It would be indulging myſelf too unfairly in a partial entertainment, were I to tell the various ſcenes, through which we paſſed in our travels with the greateſt happineſs, as not one misfortune attended us in the whole. The pleaſant times of courtſhip, the alternate accounts of her contrivances in ſending, and of my ſurprized acceptances of her paſt favours, and our mutual endeavours to be agreeable to each other, added a peculiar pleaſure to ourſelves, amidſt the beautiful variety of ſcenes; for the ſtricteſt decorum of reſpect was on my ſide preſerved, and an uncenſurable conduct on hers. We did not think it ſafe to make any great ſtay in Old Spain, but went ſoon to France, and from thence to Holland. In ſhort, we were the happieſt pair, were bleſſed with lovely children, had

ſeen many of the polite courts, ſettled our affairs at Lima by our intereſt in Spain, and at laſt returned thither with the principal command. I muſt juſt ſtop to tell you, that the terms by which we made peace with the church, were by paying down the real ſum ſtipulated between my friend and wife's father for a reſtitution. I cannot but ſmile even now, when I reflect on the acting of that deceit. Little did I then think, that the mockery of our increaſing the dues of reſtitution, as a right of our profeſſion, which was then a matter of ſuch pleaſantry, ſhould be now in earneſt paid."

Here the gentleman made a full ſtop as at having concluded his ſtory: and had we imagined the remaining part to have been ſo tragical a ſcene, after ſo pleaſing a walk of entertaining life, our good nature would have checked

our

our further enquiry, which our worſe bred curioſity was too forward in asking.

"My houſe, ſays he, though ſtanding apart from the reſt of the city, was a large ſtructure in itſelf, ſufficient to effect its own ruin. At the time of the earthquake, which happened on a ſudden upon the cleareſt and moſt temperate day which the ſkies ever ſeemed to compoſe as a bleſſing to mankind, I was in a hall in the midſt of the town on a public occaſion. The univerſal crack burſt like a bolt of thunder on the ear of every ſenſe; its rolling noiſe, as it paſſed off, continued for ſome minutes of time. The earth ſhook, and kept its fit of trembling; houſes, churches, whole ſtreets of building ſunk or tumbled every way in ruins. Walls were ſeen to open and cloſe again as on joints;

till at laſt the whole city became a mountain of rubbiſh, and devoured moſt of its inhabitants within its own bowels. The ſea joined in the common depredation. It ſwelled over the ſtreets and ruins; then, as ſtruck with the general terror, it run back with as ſtrong a reflux; then flowed again repeatedly, till it at laſt ſettled like a balance to itſelf. To deſcribe the various terrors of the people would be to paint ſo many various faces, but all held in this one opinion, that it was the laſt day of nature. Some run out on the ſtrand after the ſea, and were by its ſudden return again inſtantly overwhelmed; ſome made to the fields and country, but moſt of them were caught, or intercepted in the ruins, tumbling on their heads. I was preſerved from the falling roof of the hall, by a kind of

arched

arched canopy over my head; I got clear of the ſurrounding heap as ſoon as poſſible, and ruſhing through all danger, and mounting over hills of ruins, I found my way unhurt to my own home; which afforded ſtill, if poſſible, a more heart-felt ſhock to that part of human nature which I ſhared. The whole was a ruined heap; my wife, children, and ſervants, all below the diſfigured maſs. I had every aſſiſtance could be given, and we removed the rubbiſh with an expedition that ſcarce ſeemed tedious to my eager wiſhes. Out of five children, heaven ſaved me three, who are now alive; my wife was alſo taken up alive, but cruſhed and wounded beyond cure. Here you may judge a ſcene of tears; but amidſt this our ſorrow, her pious ſoul ſaw reaſon, for which to thank the heavenly direc-

tor of all things that ſhe lived to behold me preſerved to defend in life our remaining children. Her death was at laſt ſome eaſe to my own heart; as it put a being out of pain, whoſe better place of exiſtence was to be in happineſs."

Some few days after his telling this ſtory, he expreſſing much curioſity about the manner of a ſea-fight, Mr. Walker ordered a general exerciſe of the great guns of our own and the other ſhips, that is, of running them out to take aim, and in again, as in an engagement, with firing of the ſmall arms, one ſhip againſt another. other times, as they made the men more Theſe exerciſes we alſo practiſed at regular in their actions, when the engagement became real. The commodore in this manner gave him the repreſentation of a ſea-engagement, which

which was performed by all the ſhips with great alacrity, and ſhewed the grandeur of ſuch actions without the terror. At this and ſome other marks of reſpect, he expreſſed great acknowledgment of pleaſure and thanks; he afterwards went aſhore at Lagos-Bay, as before-mentioned, in his way to High-mount, where he proved a faithful miniſter in obtaining the diſcharge of our men, in return to the civilities he had received.—As we ſtood in for Lagos-Bay, with little wind, we ſaw three ſettees about three leagues to the weſtward, ſuppoſed to be Spaniards. We immediately hoiſted out our barge and yawl, and ſent them in purſuit of them; the Prince Frederick alſo ſent both her's, the commodore having given her the Princeſs Amelia's barge in the place of her own. In the evening, about eight o'clock, we ſaw our

boats in the offing return with two of the settees, being Spaniards; the other had run ashore under the fort, which fired at our boats to prevent their pursuing. Upon our first observing our boats with their prizes, our ships came to an anchor; the Spaniards had made a stout resistance, which deserved compliment equally speaks the attack as bold on our side. They had one man killed and several wounded; we had two lieutenants, a gunner, and six other men wounded, two of whom afterwards died. Our barge brought the two captains on board us: they were Catalonians, and the prizes were the St. Mazine and St. Christopher from Barcelona, bound to Lisbon, with raisins and silk handkerchiefs.

When we had just finished our watering, October the sixth, the last and

and moſt ſevere engagement happened, which for its various accidents and cataſtrophes has been equalled by few, but exceeded by none. Mr. Walker in the Boſcawen had before engaged and overcome ſix armed Martinico ſhips at one time, yet they were each inferior to him. Here he had a coloſſus ſingly to encounter, whoſe ſmalleſt ball well placed was ſufficient to have ſent his floating caſtle of defence to the bottom of the ocean. But to our ſtory.

October the 6th, the King George and Prince Frederick having juſt compleated their watering, and coming out clear of the bay, about five o'clock in the morning, the Prince Frederick ſaw a large ſail under her lee-quarter ſtanding to the northward, towards Cape St. Vincent, the wind N. E. Upon which the commodore threw

out

out the ſignal for chaſing: the Prince Frederick being further in the offing, keeping to the ſouthward, whilſt the commodore endeavoured to get between the chaſe, and the land to cut her off from thence; and ſeeing her a ſhip of force, diſpatched one of the ſtteees, (whom he had immediately employed as tenders) to the Princeſs Amelia, which was the only ſhip that had not yet finiſhed her watering, and was ſtill at an anchor in the bay, with orders for captain Riddel to weigh his anchor inſtantly and follow him, which he did. The Duke and Prince George, which ſhips were the firſt that had compleated their watering, having been ordered to the eaſtward to cruiſe, were now in ſight; and perceiving the ſignal to chaſe, they continued the purſuit for about an hour, and then ſtrangely brought-to, contrary to the re-

repeated ſignals thrown out by the commodore. The chaſe by this conduct in the purſuit, ſeeing herſelf likely to be hemned in by the two ſhips, the King George and Prince Frederick, was obliged to bear away, making all the ſail ſhe could to the weſtward; without doubt taking us for larger ſhips than we were, whilſt we took her for a leſs than ſhe really was. We continued in this purſuit for upwards of five hours, at which time ſhe ſhewed no colours. At laſt, about 12 o'clock, the King George came up with her; when all on a ſudden it fell a dead calm, in which we lay within gun-ſhot of each other: the Duke and Prince George were quite out of ſight, the Prince Frederick to the ſouthward alſo becalmed, and the Princeſs Amelia not yet come

up. In this situation the chase all at once hoisted colours and run out her lower tier; when we perceived her a seventy four gun ship: but there being little or no wind to spread her colours, we could not distinguish whether they were Spanish or Portuguese. We lay in some suspence what to make of her; taking her, if a Spaniard, to be one of the rich homeward bound ships expected with the year's money from the West-Indies, of which the commodore had intelligence; but with this difference, that none of them were said to exceed fifty-four guns. Whilst we lay thus in view of each other, not yet confirmed in our opinions of her, nor as yet determined what step to take, but waiting for some motion to be first made from her side; in about an hour she hauled in her lower tier,

and

and ſhut her ports. The commodore at this opportunity conſulted with his officers what to do; they were all of opinion by this her behaviour that ſhe was a monied ſhip, and gave their voices for engaging. About five o' clock in the evening a ſmall breeze ſpringing up from the northward, ſhe again directed her courſe to the eaſtward towards Cape St. Vincent; which confirmed the opinion of her being one of thoſe treaſure ſhips; and that ſhe wanted on that account to get under the protection of the port. The commodore, as we have ſaid, having ſounded the inclinations of his officers and men (who had ſufficient time to conſider the great odds againſt them, if they had been the leaſt afraid) and perceiving them till deſirous of engaging, gave orders to renew the chaſe. We got up along ſide to her

with

with all expedition and alertneſs, expecting to be ſoon joined by the Prince Frederick, who was now ſome greater diſtance a ſtern than before, occaſioned by our getting the wind before it reached her.

It was now eight o'clock, and a clear moon-ſhine evening. On coming up to the chaſe, we firſt hailed her in Portugueſe, but received no anſwer: we then ſpoke to her in Engliſh; when without anſwering our queſtion, ſhe likewiſe hailed us in Engliſh, and aſked the name of our ſhip; we replied the King George. Without further word or notice ſhe then inſtantly gave us the prepared fire of her whole broadſide, which diſmounted two of our guns, and brought down our main top-ſail yard; this ſmart ſalute, as we lay ready on our arms, was as ſuddenly returned. Thus the unequal conteſt began: the Spaniards repeated their

firings with inceſſant warmth, but not with a continued execution; for tho' they fired as faſt as they could, yet their firings after the two firſt broad-ſides were extreamly irregular, only firing four or ſix guns at one time; owing, we may ſuppoſe to the great weight of their guns, which made them leſs governable than ours were to us. And in this we had the advantage of them from our nearneſs; for as we continued to fire our broad-ſides, ſo equally regular and well throughout the whole engagement, that the laſt was near as good as the firſt, not a ſhot could poſſibly miſs them, and thereby alſo the fire of our ſmall arms took place; which like a ſtorm of fiery hail beat againſt the enemy with ſuch inceſſant force, that as we were afterwards informed, they fled from their quarters more than

once

once: And here great remembrance must be paid to Mr. James Riddel our captain of marines, and brother to captain Riddel of the princeſs Amelia. He commanded theſe firings ſo reſolutely, regularly, and quick, that the muſkets grew ſo hot in the hands of the men as to oblige them during the action to take three changes. Had we been at a greater diſtance, the Spaniard could have directed his guns with better aim at our rigging, and perhaps have ſooner diſabled us therein; but by moſtly pointing them at our hull with an intent to ſink us; as every gun was expected to do the office; many of the balls lodged between wind and water; for by the nearneſs there was not ſpace for them all to come to a riſe. Our men fought like lions; the proſpect of ſo great a prize before them, though a thought of

of too bold a daring, animated them up to feats of valour. But Mr. Walker, who no doubt felt a pleasing satisfaction in beholding such bravery of his men, was still looking out for the other ships to come up to his assistance; rather thinking, from the great odds of the enemy, that if he remained much longer unassisted, he must fall a prey to them or the seas. He fought and commanded with a calmness almost peculiar to himself. Every man else in the ship appeared a creature actuated with a headstrong spirit of bravery; which seemed to absorb or collect in it all other thoughts. In short, the whole ship was an engine from every part of her of missive fire; and yet among ourselves we were in no confusion, but all orders even in the greatest heat of action were deliberately

rately, tho' with expedition, obeyed; attentive to our duties, and not outrunning our abilities in the execution.

During the whole time of the action, which in this manner laſted above three hours, yard arm to yard arm, the caſtle upon Cape St. Vincent fired very briskly, as a neutral power commanding peace; and we, being the neareſt to it, received many of its ſhots. Thus we were almoſt the whole engagement between two fires; but it did us no great damage, on account of its diſtance. The nearer challenge to our beſt powers ſet the more remote danger almoſt out of the view of our attention; for by the cloſeneſs of the fight, our main-ſail actually took fire from the lighted wadding of the enemy's guns. And here a proof may be ſhewn of Mr. Walker's

Walker's eaſe and ſteadineſs of temper in the heat of action and buſineſs. Having diſpatched up a number of men to extinguiſh the blaze, another man officiouſly running up alſo, Mr. Walker called him back, and reprimanding him for going without orders, ſent him to his place; ſaying, "He had ordered enough, as he thought, on the buſineſs, and when they did not do their duty he would then ſend for him." Thus in all extremities, the exacteſt diſcipline was preſerved.

Though we had received many ſhots in our hull, yet from the great number fired, our rigging could not boaſt of any eſcape: for all our braces and main topſail yard were ſhot away, the fore-maſt quite diſabled, and the main-maſt damaged. We could not work our ſhip, and bravery became

now

now a virtue of neceſſity. Never ſure was a conteſt more terrible, and, however fatal on one ſide (as we could never learn their exact numbers killed) yet conducted with ſo little loſs on ours! for we had but one man killed and fifteen wounded, ſeven of whom afterwards died. This preſervation was owing no doubt to the ſame method of elm-planking in the place of nettings, with which every ſhip was provided; as is deſcribed in the Boſcawen.

At eleven o' clock, the enemy to our great ſurprize made ſail, and left us the field of battle. It was an eaſy running away; for we were not able to follow. But I muſt here mention what is due to Mr. Dottin's merit of the Prince Frederick; that he endeadeavoured to get up to us during the engagement as faſt as he could;

but there was ſo little wind, that it was half an hour after ten o'clock, or about half an hour before the enemy went off, when he came a-ſtern of us, upon the enemy's larboard quarter, and began firing with what guns he could bring to bear; which certainly drew ſome part of the enemy's attention towards him; for he had three of his men dangerouſly wounded, two of whom had both their legs ſhot away: but he was not at all diſabled in his rigging. However, the commodore did not give him any orders yet to chace, leſt we might ſpring a leak or other accident might happen to us in the night: but two ſail appearing to windward, and falſe fires being made, which were anſwered, we knew them to be part of our fleet, and grew happy in the thought that our friends were gathering round us.

Early at break of day Mr. Dodin came on board: as he came up the side, he asked "whether the commodore was alive," and when he saw the ship full of men, and missed none of the officers or his friends, he stood in amazement for some time, before his surprize could let loose his joy; he then ran into the commodore's arms. At six o'clock the Prince George came up, who had rowed all night to us by the report of the engagement; and told us that the Duke and the two settees were astern: all which ships, having first compleated their watering, had been sent on their station to the eastward. Pity it was, we had not met this high antagonist, when we were all under way on our regular cruise. If so, we had certainly made a surer and safer conquest of her: but, as it before has been ob-

observed, when we first saw her, we had not all left our watering-place, and were not together in a readiness for engaging. All our ships being now come together, except the Princess Amelia, who was even at an anchor when we first began the chace; the commodore put the Duke and Prince George under the command of the Prince Frederick, captain Dottin, and sent them all three in pursuit of the enemy, keeping the two settees to attend upon us, whilst we, having all the night made the best sail we could, though still maimed and crippled, slowly followed after, hoping to come up at last to complete the conquest we had so near won.

As on the one hand, the ships sent after the chace retired from our view; on the other, a large ship came up towards us from the eastward. We

were but in a sad condition to make any resistance, and were not a little alarmed at the fear (if an enemy) of being taken an easy prey, thus unprepared for a fresh ship: but those fears ceased, as in her approaches to us, we discovered her an English man of war. The commodore, believing her to be the Jersey, captain Hardy, who we before met, and being desirous that no time should be lost in giving information of the chace in view, wrote a letter to him as the ship was coming up, acquainting him, "that the fleet to the westward were his ships in pursuit of a Spanish man of war, who had engaged him the night before, and whom he hoped would fall an easy conquest to a ship of his force." This letter he directed to captain Hardy, or to the commanding officer on board, and

sent

ſent it by one of the boats of the fleet to meet him (our own boats being entirely ſhot into ſplinters) in order that he ſhould not be retarded in the purſuit. This proved to be the Ruſſel man of war, commanded by captain Buckle, who opened the letter, and as he would not wait writing, ſent his compliments back to Mr. Walker by word, "that he thanked him for the contents, and would obſerve them." He immediately crouded all his ſail and haſtened after them. The Princeſs Amelia next came in ſight, whom we knew by the ſignals ſhe firſt threw out upon ſeeing us. The commodore in like manner diſpatched her alſo after the chace, and now our whole fleet was in cloſe purſuit; and tho' we could not keep up with them, yet in our place was the Ruſſel a ſhip of eighty guns.

And now a new ſcene began: for we perceived the head-moſt ſhip engaged, which we took for the Prince Frederick, as ſhe led our other ſhips and was the beſt ſailor. Yet we counted one more than our number among the croud; but could not tell whence ſhe came. The commodore, as he ſtood obſerving them with his glaſs upon deck, greatly blamed captain Dottin of the Prince Frederick for engaging before the other ſhips had cloſed alſo on the chace; for now perceiving the fire to grow very brisk, he ſaid aloud, *Dottin will fire away all his cartridges at too great a diſtance, and afterwards be obliged to load with looſe powder, by which ſome fatal accident may happen.* Scarce had he pronounced theſe words, when upon giving a broadſide ſhe appeared a pillar of ſmoke in the air. *She's gone, oh heavens!* cries the commodore,

modore. *Dottin, and all his brave fellows, are now no more.* Sir, ſays one of the officers, ſtanding by him, *'tis only the ſmoke of her laſt broadſide.* *'Tis a dreadful truth you tell,* replies the commodore: *for 'tis the laſt ſhe will ever give.* The ſmoke being ſoon diſpelled, no ſhip was to be ſeen; from which we too aſſuredly knew the truth. Of all the ſudden changes of fortune which ever lay in proſpect before a number of men, elate with purſuing victory, and confident of ſucceſs, ſure never did one appear more ſuddenly aſtoniſhing and affecting than this! grief took place, viſible in the pale countenance of each common man as well as officer: No diſtinguiſhing of ſorrow was to be made amongſt them. The commodore, ſeeing his officers ſo ſunk in their ſpirits, and conſequently the men diſ-

couraged, ſtepped aſide off the quarter-deck into the round-houſe, whither his officers followed him. *Gentlemen*, ſays he, *if we have a tear to drop, let it be here. Yet whilſt it ſhews us men to pay this remembrance to our friends paſt out of life; 'tis the part of ſoldiers to bear up againſt the affliction, that like our other enemies, would overcome us. Eſpecially it is now neceſſary to do ſo, at leaſt in appearance before my men: as affairs may take a new turn with us; and as in caſe of meeting with a new enemy, this too much concern in you may beget a diffidence in them.* At the moment he cloſed his words, a violent exploſion broke aloud in our own ſhip, like a rattling or thrilling thunder. The commodore running out, doubly alarmed, as well as each of us, by the ſhock ſo ſudden on the back of the other,

other, ſaw all the decks deſerted, the men ſcared, either clinging by the ropes at the outſide of the ſhip, juſt ready to let themſelves down into the ſea, or running out on the bowſprit end, all expecting the moment of her blowing up. So eaſily may the minds of the braveſt men be affected with a ſudden ſurprize, when prepoſſeſſed by any previous fear! He quickly ſaw whence proceded the noiſe and firing. Having, as we ſaid, put ourſelves in the night in the beſt order we could, one of the firſt buſineſſes was to clean and load our arms in readineſs for any new attack. The ſmall arms, thus prepared, were laid upon the gratings on the quarter-deck, and covered with a crojack-ſail, whilſt the arm cheſts were ſet to air; and one of the men in ſome hurry of duty ſpringing giddily over them,

ſtruck one of the cocks, which flaſhing made almoſt a total diſcharge of the whole, and ſet all the cartouch-boxes a-burſting and flying off. When the commodore ran out, ſeveral of the arms ſtill kept firing on each ſide, and the crojack-ſail ſoon blazed out and ſet fire to ſome part of the quarter-deck. Not a man was obedient to his call, or ventured giving any aſſiſtance, but the ſaid captain James Riddle, and our honeſt and brave chaplain, a very worthy gentleman; who with the commodore ventured themſelves boldly, notwithſtanding the frequent firings, in bringing water and extinguiſhing the flames. But chiefly to Mr. Riddle's great activity, boldneſs, and preſence of mind in this extremity of things, it was owing, that a more fatal accident did not happen. No perſon was hurt but the

man

man who had occaſioned the accident, and who by as giddily jumping off at the ends, where the guns pointed both ways, was ſhot dead, and lay by the ſide of the arms: but had not Providence, who in almoſt every act deſigns ſeveral ends, ſent the commodore and his officers off the deck in private condolence for the ſuppoſed loſs of their friends, and partners in the war, moſt if not all of them muſt have periſhed as they ſtood around the arms.

The unfortunate ſhip which was blown up was the Dartmouth man of war, captain James Hamilton, who being the night before ſeveral leagues to the weſtward, and hearing the report of the guns in the late engagement, made the beſt of his way to the point from which he heard the firing, and in plying up to windward fell in

with our chace first, and engaged her before our ships came up, and being the headmost of the fleet was imagined by us to be the Prince Frederick. He engaged the enemy in a running fight very warmly for about an hour and half with his bow chase, which the Spaniard as briskly returned with his stern, and had come almost to a close engagement, when the Prince Frederick had now brought her bow chase to bear, and had also begun to engage; in the beginning of which close engagement the Dartmouth blew up. Lucky it was for many of her people, that the Prince Frederick was so near, as she immediately got out her boats to their assistance, which the Duke did likewise, being also near enough to lend her aid. They took up about seventeen of them alive, among whom there was no one of

any sank except Mr. Obrien, who was a young gentleman of Ireland, and then an acting lieutenant. He was taken up, recovered to his senses, floating on the carriage of a gun, on which he had been blown out of the ship into the water. He was a young gentleman of great ease in behaviour, and of an happy readiness of wit; which talents he has since improved to the gaining the esteem, as he before engaged the favour of mankind. His first salute to Mr. Dottin was, *Sir, you must excuse the unfitness of my dress to come aboard a strange ship; but really I left my room in such a hurry, that I had no time to stay for a change.* This easy turn of thought amidst the melancholy scene lightened the consideration of the present distress, and made true the reflection, "that good humour is half way to philosophy."

Of

Of all the perſons ſaved, Mr. Obrien was the only one who could give any account of the affair; which was this. Being ſent on a meſſage from captain Hamilton to the officer who commanded below, as he was down between decks, he was met by the gunner who attended the magazine, ſtaring, wild and trembling: he asked Mr. Obrien, where the captain was? "Where ſhould he be but upon deck, ſays Mr. Obrien, but what's the matter?" O Sir, the magazine! At which word the exploſion happened, and he knew no more till he found himſelf floating upon this new bark in the midſt of the ſea. His eſcape was the more extraordinary, as he was between decks when the exploſion happened; which one would imagine to be a certain place of death. But he was in all ſuppoſition blown out ſideways,

ways, in the ſame direction in which the carriage was ſent alſo, and ſo alighted on it as it buoyed up in the water; for he has often aſſured us, that he did not get upon it by ſwimming or catching hold of it, as he found himſelf on it the moment he was ſenſible.

After taking up the men and getting in the boats, in which interim the chace had made all the ſail ſhe could to the weſtward, the Prince Frederick and Duke renewed their chace, and by this time were alſo happily joined by the Ruſſel. And now again another ſcene began in the purſuit and conqueſt of this bold though flying enemy; for never did Spaniards, nor indeed men, fight a ſhip better than they did this. Our fleet purſued her all night, in which we loſt ſight of them; but conjectured the ſucceſs of

the

the engagement from the report of the guns; for hearing them repeated about two o'clock in the morning, we ſuppoſed it renewed, and hearing no more of them after three, concluded the enemy had ſtruck. And our conjectures were very near the truth; for about that hour in the morning the three ſhips came within a gun-ſhot of the chace, when the Ruſſel began the engagement, which became very bloody. All the ſhips continuing their firings with their utmoſt vigour and ſmartneſs, which were with great bravery returned by the Spaniard. The Ruſſel had ſixteen men killed and wounded, all her boats ſhot away, ſeveral ſhots between wind and water; yet ſhe did equal execution upon the enemy: at laſt a ſhot from her took away the Spaniard's main-top maſt; upon which he fired a ſingle gun and

ſtruck.

ſtruck. The prize was the Glorioſo man of war of ſeventy-four guns, ſeven hundred and fifty men, had been but ſeven days from the Groyne, and bound to Cadiz. The Ruſſel was of eighty guns, but had only three hundred and ſeventy men. The number of priſoners was ſo great, that captain Buckle had a deal to manage. He made uſe of the Prince Frederick's and Duke's barges in tranſporting the priſoners on board his own ſhip and them; and took ſixty of the Prince Frederick's men and forty of the Duke's on board the Ruſſel for her greater ſecurity. Notwithſtanding this, the men growing mutinous by their great numbers, he was obliged to hold a conſultation with the captains Dottin and Denham how to diſpoſe of them. At this time the Prince George coming up, it was inſtantly

ſtantly concluded, that ſhe ſhould take in as many as ſhe could, which were about two hundred, and that the Prince Frederick ſhould conduct them ſafe into Lisbon. The prize was ſo ſhattered, that the three following days were employed chiefly in repairing her, before ſhe could make any great ſail, which when they had put ſomewhat to rights, the whole proceeded to Lisbon.—When we conſider the great bravery of this ſhip in the ſeveral ſevere engagements ſhe encountered of two men of war and three large privateers, we cannot but the more wonder at the firſt bold attack of our own ſhip the King George, who fought her ſo many hours in her full ſtrength and vigour, and at laſt obliged her to run.

In the morning of the engagement, we have ſaid, we loſt ſight of the whole

whole fleet, except the Princess Amelia, who had been dispatched much later than the rest after the chace, and was to the westward of us; but who, also having lost sight of the other ships, again rejoined us. We then in conjunction with her and the two settees stretched away to the westward, the wind N. N. E. in expectation of falling in again with them: But seeing nothing of them, we gave over the search, and again set about getting our own ship in as good plight as we could, to act upon the defensive in case of meeting with an enemy (in which business we had been employed ever since the time of the action) for as to pursuing one, we were not yet in any condition.

October the ninth, about nine o' clock in the morning, we saw three sail also to the westward, the one

the

the most to leeward seemed to be a very large ship, from which circumstance we concluded her to be the prize, with some of our ships; and accordingly bore down to them, but found the two most to windward large Dutch ships from Cadiz, bound to Amsterdam. They informed us, that the large ship at the leeward of them was a French man of war of sixty guns, who had spoke with them the night before. This account threw our ship into some hurry of preparation; but whilst others were giving orders for the necessary matters, the commodore sat himself down calmly to write a letter home by them to the owners, with the circumstances of our late engagement, our present situation, and the other matters as we then knew them, and kept the Dutchman till he had finished. When he had

had dismissed them he then addressed us, *Gentlemen, I need not tell you that we are in a worse condition to run than fight. I say not this as thinking at this time to lead you on to an engagement; but that, if one be unavoidable, we had better begin with the enemy by day-light, than wait for their attacking us with greater advantage to themselves by night; and if we made a ship of seventy-four guns run away by night, why not one of forty by day? 'Tis therefore my opinion we should bear down upon the ship in view, as the most probable means of avoiding the greater disadvantages of an engagement with her.* The men giving three cheers of resolution to do as he directed, we immediately bore down on the supposed enemy, not being in a capacity to act less courageously. But very agreeably to ourselves, as we drew near

her,

her, we perceived her by the cut of her ſails and rigging to be an Engliſh ſhip, and ſo brought to along-ſide of her. She was the Bedford man of war, commodore now admiral Townſhend, whoſe goodneſs and civility, if I may be allowed the phraſe at ſea, were very neighbourly; for being informed of the ſevere engagement we had been in, he offered us any of his majeſty's ſtores, that we might have occaſion for, and all other aſſiſtance in his power; but we being in no want of any thing of the kind, having refitted as well as the ſituation of affairs would allow, acknowledged his civility in our beſt return of thanks. He then parted with us, and ſtood to the N. W.

The four following days, ſtill in ſearch of our fleet, we ſaw ſeveral diſtant ſail, alone and in company, which we chaſed in hopes of meeting

with, or hearing ſome intelligence of our fleet: but all proving Dutchmen, Swedes, or Engliſh, we neither ſaw nor heard any thing of our ſhips, till the fourteenth, being then in ſight of land about ſix or ſeven leagues from the rock of Lisbon; when about ſeven in the evening, we fell in with the Duke, and ſoon after ſaw the fleet to windward. Captain Denham informed us that the fleet in view were our ſhips, the Ruſſel, and their prize the Glorioſo, a Spaniſh man of war; which ſhip we had received accounts of, ſome months before, as computed to have in value above three millions ſterling: he alſo gave us an account of the accident of the Dartmouth, and of the ſafety of the Prince Frederick. This news could not fail of elevating our men to an high pitch of tranſport, at the ſup-

poſition

position of our being in poſſeſſion of ſo large a ſhare of fortune. But the account of the ſafety of our friends was a degree of joy, if poſſible, above tranſport. Upon this news the commodore, who endeavoured to give all the pleaſure in his power, as well as ſatisfaction to his owners, diſpatched one of the ſettees for England to brighten the cloudy accounts ſent in his letter through the channel of the Dutchman.

The next day we had the pleaſure of ſeeing the prize and Prince Frederick. And here I muſt in juſtice to the good hearts of the men, ſo ſoon repeat the remark, that in ſeeing the laſt, they gave greater expreſſions of joy both in voice and geſture, than in their ſalutings of the prize, though imagined to be full of money. The commodore and captain Riddle immediately

diately went aboard the Ruſſel. Captain Buckle received them on the quarter-deck, where were alſo the Spaniſh captain and ſome of his officers. Captain Buckle introduced Mr. Walker to the Spaniſh commander, who turned aſide to ſhed a moment's tears, and then addreſſed him with great tenderneſs, "By you, ſays he, I have loſt a darling ſon, but 'twas the fortune of the war, no fault of yours. Yet, though your honours be my misfortunes, I wiſh they had found ſome better reward than the bare glory only of reducing ſo great a ſhip: for ſhe carries nothing but great guns, having landed all our treaſure at the Groyne, before ſhe met you." This certainly was meant a compliment; but never was a more blank one paid before, as in the account of there being no treaſure on board. But

Mr. Walker, recovering himſelf from his ſurprize, told him "It was yet a ſatisfaction to him to ſee that ſo brave a man as he had eſcaped the danger; and that though it was his misfortune to be overcome, yet it could never be thought a diſcredit to him to have ſtruck to his majeſty's ſhip the Ruſſel."

As Mr. Walker at firſt intended to ſend both the ſettees to England, he that evening diſpatched the other alſo home with the preſent news, leſt the managers ſhould vainly imagine themſelves richer than they were, or indeed needed to be. However, ſhe was ſo fine and compleat a ſhip, that his Portugueſe majeſty afterwards offered for her thirty thouſand moidores, wanting her at the time of the Goa expedition againſt the rebellion and maſſacre that happened there.

Next morning the commodore ſent for Mr. Obrien from on board the Prince Frederick, as he was much burnt, to have him under his own ſurgeon, the gentleman we have ſo often mentioned. Under his care Mr. Obrien ſoon recovered, and by his agreeable deportment and much good humour, made our whole company happy as himſelf. I ſay himſelf, for the commodore, at Lisbon, when aſhore, leaving him maſter of the cabin, when he was ſent to, and invited to continue aboard a king's ſhip, then in the harbour, he begged "he might be allowed to ſtay where he was; unleſs they would make him a captain at once, as he was ſpoiled for any thing elſe." This gentleman, in whoſe preſervation providence ſo remarkably interpoſed, a circumſtance never to be forgotten to his family, is

the preſent heir to the title and eſtate of earl of Inchiquin of Ireland.

As we were the only ſhip hurt of our fleet, the commodore thought it neceſſary that the reſt ſhould proceed on their ſtation for the remainder of the cruiſe; eſpecially as our great expectations of a fortune were now again vaniſhed. Wherefore he gave them all the neceſſaries which they wanted out of his own ſhip, and alſo an additional number to each of them, as was thought proper; and they accordingly left us the ſeventeenth, having put all the priſoners on board other ſhips, which they met with, going into Lisbon; whither we alſo bore away to refit, and came over the bar to an anchor that evening.

Early the next morning a boat belonging to the Prince George, which had been before ſent in with two hundred

hundred priſoners, came along-ſide of us; and, to the great ſurprize of Mr. Walker, brought in her one of the managers from England, who gave Mr. Walker a very uncouth welcome into Lisbon, for venturing, as he termed it, their ſhips againſt men of war. "Had the treaſure, Sir, ſays Mr. Walker, been a-board, as I expected, your compliment had been otherways; or had we let her eſcape from us with that treaſure on board, what had you then have ſaid?" But if I do not take care to ſtop myſelf in time, I ſhall run into a buſineſs which is reſerved for another diſcuſſion. We ſhall therefore return to ſay, that the Glorioſo prize came alſo with us the ſame day to an anchor, and the Ruſſel man of war, all almoſt a-breaſt of each other.—Yet I cannot help mentioning one diſpute, among ſome

others, which is material here; as it rather relates to Mr. Walker's conduct than to any error of accounts. The ranſom for the Buen Conſejo, having been fixed and agreed on between all the parties, the managers had, without asking Mr. Walker's conſent, articled that he ſhould convoy her ſafe as far as the Canary Iſlands. This, when he was informed of it, he abſolutely refuſed to execute; as an unwarrantable act, by protecting his majeſty's enemies. The matter was carried to a great height between the manager and him, and at laſt brought before Sir Benjamin Keene; who gave his ſentiments entirely on Mr. Walker's ſide; and whilſt he with great ſpirit, reprimanded the one, he with equal juſtice complimented the other: ſo the contract became void. This was mighty cauſe of diſpleaſure againſt Mr. Walker. As

As ſoon as we got into port, we ſet about refitting, which took us up near ten weeks. We had received vaſt numbers of ſhot in our hull below water; moſt of which had only lodged in her, and not gone through; which could not be owing to the weakneſs of the enemy's powder; (for wherever a ſhot touched us above water, it did its due execution) but to the nearneſs of the reſiſting medium of the water through which they were to paſs, which deadened their force. At this time the prince, now the preſent king of Portugal, came in a barge on purpoſe to ſee the damages we had ſuſtained, and rowed round us and the Glorioſo. We gave him a royal ſalute as he went from us, and received the compliment of his hat.

We will now attend to our three ships at sea, the Prince Frederick, Duke, and Princess Amelia, under the command of captain Dottin, of the Prince Frederick; who all behaved with great conduct, harmony, and some good fortune. For, in the first place, on October the twenty-first, as they lay off Faro, the Prince Frederick's boat, which was separated from us by night in the storm, came aboard with the lieutenant, captain of marines, and all the men safe and in health. Having received the commodore's letters of credit, as before-mentioned, they had regained their liberty by cartel at High-Mount from the Spaniards, and had come to Faro but three days before the arrival of our ships on that coast. And, November the second, seeing a sail, the

three

three ships gave chace, and rising her very fast, they soon came so near her as to fire at her: notwithstanding which, she still kept her wind; but they continuing their fire pretty briskly, she at last bore down to them, and the Prince Frederick brought her to. She was a Dutch ship, in the service of the Spaniards, the Agathia galley of sixteen guns, from La Vera Cruz, having on board seventeen chests of money registered on Spanish account, one box of wrought plate, cochineal, and indigo to a great value, in the whole amount, upwards of twenty thousand pounds. The captains Dottin and Riddel agreed to put the money on board the Duke, and to send the prize under her convoy into Lisbon to the commodore there, whilst they continued their cruize. In hoisting the chests of money over the

ſide, one cheſt by accident fell over-board; but the Duke and prize arrived ſafe at Lisbon, to the great pleaſure of the commodore, and ſatisfaction of the manager, who immediately took poſſeſſion of the money, and ſent it to England in the Bedford man of war.

The two other captains continued their cruiſe with great judgment and harmony, meeting every day a chace of ſome kind or other, but with no further ſucceſs: till at laſt the time of their cruiſe expiring, and their water and proviſions growing ſhort, having put the men to an allowance of both, for ſome days before, they on the twenty-ninth of November came over the bar of Lisbon, and ſaluting the commodore brought up to an anchor by his ſide. The commodore that evening went on board each of them;

and, on hearing the circumſtances of the cruiſe, could not be inſenſible of ſome vanity at the good behaviour and ſeamanſhip of two ſo young officers, brought up under his early leſſons.

This paternal pride was alſo, at this time, not a little increaſed by his meeting with captain Brooks, his former lieutenant in the Mars and Boſcawen, who had been ſent for to Hamburgh by his friends, and was now commodore of two large Hamburgh men of war, on a cruiſe againſt the Turks. A whimſical aukwardneſs appeared here in his behaviour, as he did not know how to take place of his former maſter, or rather ſea-parent; and yet thought that, in reſpect to his country's flag, he ought to aſſume the precedency over him, as a commander only of private ſhips of war. But Mr Walker,

ker, with great good humour, convinced him, that the command of private ships was given by the same authority as that of king's ships; and that all English ships of war must take place of every other nation whatever.

Mr. Walker at this time received a compliment of an extraordinary kind, for the explanation of which he was obliged to have recourse to his friends, and which we mention for no other purpose but for its oddity. The Spanish captain of the Glorioso being now about to return over land to Spain, wrote to him his compliments of taking leave, desiring him to send him six of his fire arms and bayonets. Mr. Walker, before he gave any answer, told the affair to the agents messieurs Mawman and Macey; where was a gentleman lately from Spain,

Spain, who informed them, that the demand was intended as the higheſt mark of reſpect which could be ſhewn; meaning, "That as in battle he himſelf had proved the merit of thoſe arms, ſo he deſired to continue under their guard, in his preſent journey." As it was found to be meer matter of form, the Spaniſh arms being doubtleſs preferable to our own, the number were ſent him.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The miſſing of the Havannah fleet; the great trouble of getting their proviſion from Faro; meeting two Algerine ſhips: the ſtory of Mahomet and his ſon; the King George returns to Lisbon; the other ſhips end their cruiſe, and ſail for England.

THE Havannah fleet being about this time expected home, the commodore made all preparations for the ſea with the greater haſte. Accordingly, on the firſt day of the year 1747, he made the ſignal to unmoor, and we ſet out on the remaining half, or laſt four months of our cruiſe.

I muſt juſt mention one unhappy ſtep taken in the management of our proviſions, which I ſhould not do, did it not concern the relation in which

which we are engaged. Before we came this laſt time into Lisbon, the remaining part of the proviſions (which as we have beforementioned, had been ſent from England) were ordered by the preſiding managers round to Faro, there to be taken in by us, tho' our agents knew that at the end of the firſt four months cruiſe we were to have put into Lisbon for them. This was done without aſſigning any reaſon for it, and without having an opportunity of giving us any intelligence thereof; and beſides the riſque in carrying the proviſions thither, and loſs of time in going for them, it was alſo an additional expence: for we were now obliged to buy at leaſt a month's extraordinary proviſions, as we could not have gone to the deſtined port with a leſs quantity. For, being obliged to ſet forward immediately to Faro, and

there

there detained by various accidents in taking them in; the firſt ſail we met, after coming from thence, was a Dutch galliot, which informed us, "that the Havannah fleet was a few days before arrived ſafe at Cadiz, and had been ſeparated from their convoy in a gale of wind; which were only two men of war, one of ſixty-four guns and the other ſeventy-four, both ſo very ſickly, that even they had in all probability ſubmitted not only to have let ſome of their fleet been picked up by us, but alſo themſelves worſted in an engagement. Thus, by this one ill-fated accident alone, we eſcaped the very fleet, which our hopes were ſet on meeting.

In getting round to Faro, we brought-to a Swede on the nineteenth, the Anna Creſtina, Andrea Aſpitand maſter; who told us he had been,

ſome

ſome days before, robbed by an Engliſh privateer; which action, like moſt other bad ones, is not only anſwerable for its preſent evil, but involves in its own deſerved cenſure the characters of others, even here of a whole nation. Wherefore, if people would always take a view of the conſequences, which may attend the action they are going to commit; the foreſight, that would ariſe more or leſs in all, would certainly often ſtop the actor from the commiſſion. Mr. Walker, to wipe off the national ſcandal, as much as in him lay, ſupplied the captain to the beſt of his power with ſome neceſſaries, as we were now near our own proviſions; and ſhewed him other civilities to counter-balance, in his mind, the bad opinion he had entertained of our countrymen. Captain Riddel alſo chaced another ſhip

of the ſame country, the Stad Wiſmar, Joachim Hacker, maſter, which had been plundered in like manner, and from the like deſcription given, in all probability by the ſame ſhip. Capt. Riddel, in example of the commodore, treated their diſtreſs with the ſame good-natured policy.

Before we reached Faro, our ſhip, the King George, ſprung her bowſprit: for repairs are ſeldom to be depended on in foreign ports—and the commodore knowing that he could not get in there, it being a bar harbour, anchored, on the twenty-third, in Lagos-bay to repair, and diſpatched the Princeſs Amelia, with our new ſchooner (which we alſo called the Prince Edward tender, in the place of the one which was loſt) to bring off the proviſions to the reſt of the ſhips. On the twenty-fifth, the King George, having

having repaired, weighed anchor again, and we ſtood off to Faro; when the Princeſs Amelia and the tender coming in ſight, a ſtorm aroſe, and forced back the Prince Edward from the other. This inclemency of the weather continued at this time ſo perverſe to our endeavours of expedition, that our ſhips could not keep on the coaſt, to receive the proviſions from our tenders, above one day in eight. We had here, among the reſt, a tempeſt of a very extraordinary nature, with rain, ſuch as the like was never known, and ſome flaſhes of lightning and loud claps of thunder. The rain fell like a cataract of water, that there was ſcarce any ſtanding the decks, whilſt ſuch a darkneſs hung around, that the clouds ſeemed to meet the ſea, and we appeared in the regions of water. This laſted not

long

long; for the darkness broke as it were in twain over our heads, and the rain abated, when the clouds fell away on all sides; in the place of this heavy rain, sudden gusts of wind arose, and a great swell came on, but none of our ships received any damage. I must also take notice, that whilst we lay here off Faro, a packet came to the commodore from Lisbon, and another to Mr. Denham of the Duke, which produced a transaction, which we shall mention in its place.

When we, with much difficulty and great loss of time, had got our provisions on board, we hastened to our station, where, after chasing numbers of English, Dutch, Portuguese, and Swedish ships, on the second of March, we fell in with a large sail; which proved to be an Algerine man of war of forty guns, five hundred and fifty men,

men, cruising against the Spaniards and Portuguese. They had been out thirty-six days, without the least success. Their lieutenant came on board us, of whom the commodore enquired, whether they had any British subjects on board; and found that they had four from Ireland. The commodore detained the lieutenant and boat, and sent aboard the Algerine, insisting upon the men being delivered up, as subjects belonging to his Britannic majesty, with whom the Algerines were always in good peace. The Algerine captain saw himself obliged to consent; but the commodore upon further examination finding, that the men spoken of were renegadoes, who had formerly been in the Spanish service, and had voluntarily run over from them to the Moors, and having taken on them the Mahome-

tan religion, were themſelves deſirous of remaining with them, he left them to their liking, judging them beſt where they were; as remembering the trueſt and ſhorteſt character ever given of the people of that nation (which I think is in Mr. Gordon's Geographical Grammar) that *when good, none better; when bad, none worſe.* So he diſmiſſed the Algerine officer.

We muſt here go back to a very remarkable cataſtrophe, which happened immediately after our late engagement with the Glorioſo; but as it intervened in the middle of a principal action, we poſtponed it to this place, where it joins itſelf more regularly to its further ſtory and concluſion.

About the time the ſhips were manning at Liſbon, an Algerine Turk came on board, to enter himſelf as

as a common man. He had been a ſlave in Spain; and having made his eſcape from thence, contrived this ſtratagem to get out of the country: the commodore gave leave for his being admitted. Much about the ſame time, another Turk, in the like circumſtances, entered himſelf on board the Duke; in which ſhips they ſeverally lay concealed, never going a-ſhore from the time of their entering on board. The one on board us was an elderly man, of a good form and preſence, and was remarkably ſtudious in doing all handy ſervices for the officers; whoſe ſervants very willingly let him do them, as ſparing their own trouble. Mr. Walker afterwards, when we were at ſea, on ſome occaſion taking notice of the man, thought he obſerved ſomething in his addreſs and manner more than what

what commonly belonged to people of low degree. He ſent for him to his cabin, and asking him ſome queſtions, was anſwered by him very modeſtly, and with a great air of politeneſs and genteel ſenſe of the obligation done him, in being thus taken notice of; but he would repeat no part of his hiſtory more than that of his having been a ſlave to the Spaniards. Mr. Walker however ordered, that he ſhould dine at the ſteward's table, and that he ſhould not be continued in offices of ſervitude, which he imagined him above; and knowing, that there was another Turk on board the Duke, he ſent for him to be with him in our ſhip; as he thought, that the company of a countryman might be an amuſement and ſatisfaction to him on board.

When they were introduced, at the ſurprize of their firſt ſeeing each

other, every paſſion of affection and of joy ſtarted in their countenances; every action which enſued was expreſſive of that heart-felt happineſs. They locked themſelves in a ſtrict embrace, and overflowing tears and eyes, upliſted in return of gratitude to heaven, were ſure enſigns to us of their ſincerity and near alliance. The one found a ſon, and the other his father. To give the ſeparate accounts of each of their eſcapes from Spain would be to enter on a kind of romance; and as to any part of their ſtories, before the time of their becoming priſoners to the Spaniards, we could learn nothing diſtinctly from them; for they both were modeſt and reſerved.

This ſcene was a great pleaſure to moſt of us, and could not fail of recommending them to our regard and civility. They lived in great love

and friendſhip with each other, till the day of our engagement with the Glorioſo: for here they diſcovered no alliance as before; the father throughout the whole engagement behaving with the greateſt boldneſs and courage, as not to be outdone in either by any other perſon in the ſhip; and the ſon being the only man who ſhewed any tokens of fear, he having abſented himſelf, and run, ſtruck with terror, into the cock-pit for ſafety.

The next morning after the engagement, the old father came into the cabin to the commodore, and throwing himſelf at his feet, with much weeping, demanded from him, that vengeance ſhould be executed on his ſon, or that he himſelf might have liberty to put him to death. Mr. Walker told him "that the chriſtian religion

religion and the laws forbid him to take that power into his own hands; and that though the law of arms might, upon regular proof and deliberate judgment, exercise that authority; yet, as his son was of a strange nation, and not bound to fight for our country as the natives of it, humanity and mercy interposed, and stopped such a strict execution of the law." At this the old man seemed much to regret the tender pity of the commodore, which kept alive his shame; he retired dissatisfied, and would never speak to his son, or allow him to come into his presence, till the very last day of their departure from the ship.

Some hours after we now had dismissed the Algerine, Mahomet (for such was the father's name) again took an opportunity of throwing himself at the

commodore's feet, and told him, "he wiſhed that the Britiſh ſubjects had been brought aboard; for then, ſays he, in return of four men, I could have had the aſſurance to have aſked you for my liberty." This greatly affected the commodore, as he would very gladly have granted it to him; but in the ſtricter attention to the other buſineſs, he had never once thought of him. However, he promiſed him, that he would take care to ſend him and his ſon to England, and from thence at his own expence, have them carried to their own country. "Oh, ſir, (replies Mahomet) the cup of your goodneſs will be mixed with too much bitterneſs, if he be permitted to accompany me. Let him range the earth in exile from that country which muſt be diſhonoured by his firſt foot-ſtep on its ſands."

Mr.

Mr. Walker here had time of talking to him, how much nobler the virtues riſe which conſtitute forgiveneſs, than they which ſatisfy revenge. "Yes, (ſays the Turk) our religion teaches forgiveneſs of an injury done to ourſelves; but an injury done to our country, whereby the criminal diſhonours the race of the prophet, ought not to be allowed to plead for any private pity, but ſuffer the laws of public condemnation: elſe the exalted ſons of Mahomet may fall into a degeneracy of blood, and loſe their rank on earth." The commodore ſtill preſſed the argument, "that this accuſation did not hold againſt the young man, as he was not fighting for his country; and that though the Engliſh were his friends, yet they were a different people and chriſtians." "But (replies the father) he fought

againſt his enemies, and againſt the common enemy of mankind, ſlavery; and he who fights againſt this fights for his country." Mr. Walker here gave up the argument; but ordered in the young man, and endeavoured to introduce him to his father for a reconciliation. The old one turned from him and wept. "At laſt, ſays he, addreſſing only the commodore, I have promiſed you, not to kill him in your ſhip, and he ſhall live whilſt he is yours." But to ſome of us who interfered in preſſing the reconciliation, and ſpoke largely of chriſtian forgiveneſs, he ſaid, "You may make a chriſtian, if you pleaſe, of my ſon. Try him, he'll become one." We could not help laughing at the bad compliment he paid us at the concluſion; though his meaning was certainly no other, than that a bad man in any one circumſtance

of

of acting, is to be ſuppoſed the moſt capable of doing other acts of meanneſs, as moſt apoſtacies in general are.

Four days after this, we met with another large ſhip; which, when we came up with her, proved an Algerine admiral of fifty guns. Here a new and unexpected opportunity again offered for Mahomet's releaſe. Upon coming ſo near to the ſhip as to diſcover of a certainty what ſhe was, and before we ſpoke to her, the commodore again called Mahomet and his ſon to him, and told the father, "that if he promiſed to forgive his ſon, he would now put them both aboard a ſhip of their own country: but if he continued to refuſe ſuch promiſe, he would put the ſon only aboard, or diſcover to the reſt of his countrymen the whole affair, and the

nature of his fault, thereby to take the power of puniſhment out of his hands." This ſeemed to ſting the old man deeper than any thing preceding. The ſenſe of his family-ſhame being divulged brought bluſhes in his face, one ſucceeding another in a quick tranſition to red from paleneſs. He then promiſed, in his cuſtomary ſolemnity, "that provided the affair was kept ſecret from his countrymen, he would forgive him, and pray to his prophet to ſhed a better influence on him for the future." They then embraced, the young man all along behaving with great concern and modeſty, no other ways pretending to an excuſe, than that the fight was a new manner to him. The old father then prayed for the commodore, and all who depended on him, and promiſed, "that if

if ever he met him in his country, he would tell the heavens his obligation."

After a ſtrict enquiry was made in the other ſhip, whether there were any Britiſh ſubjects on board, and none being any ways diſcovered, the commodore ſent Mahomet and his ſon aboard. When the officer returned, who attended them, he told us, "that the moment the old man went aboard, he was known by the admiral, who took him in his arms, and paid him great ſigns of compliment:" by which we judged, that he had been a perſon of greater rank and diſtinction than his modeſty or prudence thought fit to diſcover to us. The Algerine admiral gave us the higheſt ſalute of his guns, which we returned, and ſo parted.

On the firſt of February, we loſt ſight of the Duke, and made ſeveral

false fires all night, none of which or any other of our signals were answered, on that or on the succeeding days: but on the eighth, we met a Dutch ship which came from Lisbon, and informed us that the Duke was got in there, before he sailed. This account made us easy in regard to the safety of the ship; but for the reason of his going from us, we were still in the dark.

Though in this last part of our cruise we met not with the success we had been accustomed to hope for, yet we had no cause to lament our particular ill luck in competition with the better fortune of others; for of several king's ships and letters of marque, which we chased and came up with, not one as we could learn had within this time met with any prize. The Havannah fleet was all we could have ex-

expected; and that we missed by our being detained on account of the provisions sent to Faro, as before mentioned.

The time now came, when the cruises of the other ships were expired, but not of the King George; for, as we had been ten weeks in harbour on account of our late repairing, that time could not be reckoned as part of the eight months, which were to be run out at sea. Wherefore the commodore resolved to send the other ships home; and though determined himself to spin out the remainder of his cruise to the last, yet for the present he was not able to keep the seas. His bowsprit, which was repaired at Lagos bay, was again sprung, and we wanted an entire new main-mast; so that the ship was in great distress: wherefore, he found himself obliged

to make once more for Lisbon to repair, contrary to his own inclinations, and the positive directions of the letter sent to him at Faro; "which expressly forbid him on any account whatever to put in there any more; the wind and weather not permitting him to make for anyother port. As we were in such distress, he made the other ships attend him to within four leagues of the rock of Lisbon, and then proceed on their way home to England.

The day before they parted us, the commodore went on board each ship, and returned thanks to the officers and men for their good behaviour in general. The return on the other side in their compliments of taking leave, had a natural sincerity in it above the common tokens of civility; which I shall not attempt to describe. March the 25th, the ships

ſaluted us, and ſet ſail for England. We went into Lisbon.

In their way home, the Prince Frederick on the 27th fell in with his majeſty's ſhips the Eagle, captain (now admiral) Rodney, and the Windſor, captain Bateman; who had been chaſed two days before by ſix large ſail of Spaniſh men of war. Thus, if we did not ſucceed to our wiſhes in our late cruiſe, we were ſtill fortunate beyond our knowledge, in eſcaping ſo near a danger. And the Princeſs Amelia took a Dutchman, which ſhe had reaſons to believe a prize, and therefore brought her into England. But ſhe was afterwards on a trial at law, ſet at large at her own coſts. The two ſhips reached England about the tenth of April 1748. The Prince George had been before ſent home with our prize, the Nympha.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Some miſmanagement of affairs relating to the fleet. The former agents ſeize the ſhip King George. Moſt of the men go into foreign ſervices. Some reflections thereon. An offer of a command from the court of Portugal to Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker's return to England in the Liſbon packet, and his preſerving the ſame.

WHEN the commodore got to Liſbon, he found there ſome alterations. Meſſrs. Mawman and Macey having drawn on the managers for the money advanced by them, their bills had been proteſted at London to a very conſiderable amount, occaſioned by ſome diſpute ariſing between the managers at home and

and them; and the manager whom we had left at Lisbon was gone to England in the Duke, captain Denham, he having ordered him to wait for him for that purpose at a certain station, by his letters sent to him at Faro, as we have before-mentioned; the late agents, had arrested or attached the Buen Consejo in the port of Lisbon, in part of payment of themselves as the only remedy in their power. To frustrate any like designs in them in regard to the rest of the fleet was the reason of the said then residing manager sending the letter to the commodore at Faro, forbidding him to return to Lisbon on any account whatever: thus we see also, the sending round the provisions to Faro was not the act only of giddy play or want of skill. A new agent, one Mr. Atley, had been appointed ready to succeed into

into the place of the former, and every thing relating to our affairs was in confuſion. But the commodore, willing to keep matters together as well as he could, as alſo to perform the remainder of his cruiſe, conſulted with his new agent Mr. Atley, who took advice of his lawyer, whether, if he refitted his ſhip it could be ſeized on the ſame account by the ſaid agents; and being informed that it could not, for that no ſtep whatever could be taken thereto, without previous notice to the party, ſufficient to conteſt ſuch claim, Mr. Atley advanced money on the account of the managers, and compleated her for the ſea. Theſe repairs took about eight weeks, when the former agents, who had all this while judiciouſly lain quiet, ſeized alſo the King George by a ſtratagem of giving notice of the ſeizure to the commodore,

modore, in a paper thruſt into his hand as a petition (when he was in a hurry of buſineſs) and made an abſolute ſale of her, by the form of public notice being read in the open ſtreets, as the law for the ſake of ſecurity directs: but which good intent is too often, as was the preſent caſe, ſubverted in the practice, by reading the notice at a ſecret opportunity, before two or three witneſſes brought with them on purpoſe as evidences thereof. By this ſtroke the commodore found his ſhip all at once ſlipt away from under him, the cruiſe fruſtrated, and all his men adrift in a foreign country, without money, no care had, or proviſion made for them, open mouthed in their abuſes againſt the managers, and many of them ſcarcely civil in their demands againſt him, as ſome of them now began to include

clude him in the phrase of, *All rogues alike.*

If malicious report has laid the blame on Mr. Walker of this ship being seized and arrested from the managers, the truth of the fact here told, I hope, shews him intirely free of the charge; as it was not only his intent to have secured her to his managers (whose friend sincerely he was) but had been more for his fame to have returned home successful in his own ship. If Messrs. Mawman and Macay were to blame, it was not Mr. Walker's place to have commenced or taken on him any quarrel with them; who could even have arrested him for the whole debt; and which nothing hindered them from doing, but their particular regard for him. Mr. Walker applied to Mr. Atley chiefly in behalf of the men, for money to carry them

and

and himself home; but he now refused to advance any more, and of his own accord summoned the gentlemen of the factory together to raise a subscription for sending home their distressed countrymen. Mr. Walker could not but resent this proceeding as an affront on the managers, and attended the meeting; when the gentlemen wisely distinguished that the present subjects of their consideration were all men of acquired fortune, and could not justly be set in the light of wanting charity. Mr. Atley also could not but understand some observations made by the company on the present proposal as a rebuke to his conduct, but endeavoured to excuse himself by still an higher affront on the managers, "that he was afraid to advance any more money to them, lest he should be served as the late agents were."

were." Here Mr. Walker, who was ſtill an advocate for his managers, could not help reprimanding him for his preſumption, "as he ſaid, he could ſpeak from nothing elſe, he not having experienced any ill from them." When a gentleman of the factory then there, Mr. Horne, generouſly ſtood up and made an offer to Mr. Walker of any money, which he might have occaſion for on his own credit, which friendſhip he to this day continues; Mr. Walker made uſe of his beneficence, and took up ſeveral ſums, which he diſtributed among ſome of the officers and men who were willing of return home, to pay their paſſages to England, taking their receipts for the ſame. All which money Mr. Walker has ſince anſwered on his own account, and the men's receipts are part of his preſent diſputed accounts with the managers.

nagers. But notwithſtanding his utmoſt endeavours and perſwaſion (as he now had no other power) many of them went into foreign ſervices, thus diſguſted at their own. Several ſtaid in Portugal, but moſt went to Spain; ſome of whom ſet up a woollen manufactory there, to which buſineſs they had been bred; and others went into the king's public yards, to work at building and rigging ſhips. And one man in particular, as Mr. Walker has been ſince creditably informed, had an high ſalary fixt on him for life, for his peculiar knowledge in this art and buſineſs.

It is very lamentable to ſee ſuch numbers of our handicraft men employed in foreign ſtates, eſpecially that of Spain, to which I have been an eye-witneſs; where ſo large encouragements are offered as are ſufficient to draw

draw over all our people who have taken any umbrage, or met any misfortune in their own country. And how wonderful, some legislative, care is not taken in regard to this loss to our country. In the present instance, certainly all proprietors of privateers ought to give bond, or be answerable to the public for the return of the hands taken out of the kingdom, the common casualties excepted: for there is greater danger in this light from the desertion of men out of privateers, than in general out of king's ships; because many of the former are broken tradesmen, or ruined handicrafts, who flie from their homes for debt, and hope to win fortune to them again by making a bold stroke at her; who, if seduced away, or left destitute among our enemies, carry their trades and arts with them.

The

The common reaſon given abroad by our countrymen themſelves for their deſerting their mother-country, is the ill policy of our government or laws, in allowing gaols and priſons to be the equal puniſhment of debtors, as of felons, thieves, and perjurers, contrary to the better practice of almoſt every other country in the world. By which means, not only numbers flie away for fear of perpetual bondage in their boaſted land of liberty, but alſo many bankrupts, who are denied their certificates at the will of, perhaps one angry creditor, and others who take the benefit of the acts of inſolvency; both of whom, after giving up their all they have in the world, are further impeded from ſetting up any buſineſs in their own country, by the impolitic ſcrupulouſneſs or needleſs conſcience of the law, in making their

future effects liable to their former creditors: for if they, having nothing of their own, muſt ſet up again in credit, who will truſt them with effects, which, before they can be turned into profit, are liable to be inſtantaneouſly ſeized for the debts due to another? I own myſelf obliged for this argument to a pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, *Obſervations on the preſent State of Bankrupts, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament*, and well worthy the attention of the legiſlature.

The ſucceeding matter is another inſtance of the watchful attention, which foreign nations lend to the merit of our country men, and ſhews how ready they are to offer them encouragement.

We have taken notice that Mr. Walker was known to the court of Portugal. Being now left alone

to

to ſhift for himſelf, as the affair was public over the whole place, and is at this day better known there than in any part of Great-Britain, a gentleman of the court paid him a viſit one morning, and propoſed to him, as an offer from the king, the command of one of his majeſty's ſhips of war, with aſſurances of his ſaid majeſty's further notice and favour. Mr. Walker, not a little ſurprized at the propoſal, only asked two days to conſider of it. The ſtep he took for his direction in this affair, was to go to Sir Benjamin Keene; and candidly laying open the whole to him, he asked his advice how to rule his conduct in regard to it. His excellency, with the greateſt politeneſs, yet zeal for his country, addreſſed Mr. Walker on the ſubject to this purpoſe.—"Sir, ſays he, I ſee by your asking my advice, that yor inclination leans towards the acceptance, elſe you yourſelf could

have given a direct anſwer to the propoſal. It is true, the offer is great, and muſt proceed from a particular good opinion his Portugueſe majeſty has of your merits. His future favours may conſtantly attend your deſerts, and we may with reaſon ſuppoſe you, in time, perhaps, admiral of his fleet. But then, Sir, you are to conſider, that Portugal is not your country, and you may be brought into a deſperate dilemma, by engaging yourſelf to it ſo eſſentially; for though the country be now in friendſhip with each other, who knows, as the event of all things is in the hands of providence, how ſoon they may be at variance? Then how can you fight againſt your own country? or how can you, in honour, deſert the prince, whoſe bounty and favours, gratitude may lay on you as bonds of obligation? But beſides all this, there is, Sir, a deeper conſidera-

tion.

tion. We will ſuppoſe, that there is no likelihood of a war in your time between the different countries; or we will ſuppoſe, that you enter into this ſervice under the proviſo of being free to deſert it, in caſe of ſuch a rupture; where certainly every reaſonable ſyſtem will allow, that your honour would engage you firſt to your own country; yet can you conceive, that you can command a ſhip or a fleet in this country, and that other people will not learn from your knowledge, and grow experienced under your practice? Then conſider, (as obſervation, when once ſet in a right path, may find its way to knowledge and perfection) how you may be an inſtrument of teaching another nation to be a competitor to your own, and that in its greateſt and moſt peculiar art of war, and power of defence: What effuſion of blood may in future ages

proceed from ſo ſingle a firſt cauſe! Above all this, there is a perpetual reſtleſſneſs in a man's breaſt, when he is in the ſervice of any foreign power: for when we are not with our country, we cannot help fearing that we are againſt it: the love of our country is an inſtinct, politically implanted by heaven within our natures. It is true, his Britannic majeſty in his great indulgence has often given leave to his ſubjects to go into the ſervice of other powers in peace, or in alliance with him: but under the reproof of better wiſdom, I think it for the above reaſon a very impolitic practice. And in the preſent caſe, there is one very particular objection. Your appearance in the Portugueſe ſervice may give umbrage to another power now in peace with us; I mean the Algerines, who are the declared enemies of the Portugueſe, and who, from

a knowledge they have gained of you by ſo long a cruiſe in thoſe parts, and by your having ſtopped ſo many of their ſhips, may, as they are a people quick in conceiving offence, reſent to our court at home, "that a Britiſh ſubject ſhould take a command from their enemies againſt them." Was your ſituation, Sir, in your own country uneaſy to you, was your fortune low, or had your country uſed you with any cruelty or ſlight of your merits, you might have reaſons to wiſh for a change. None of theſe, Sir, I find is the caſe: they are only wiſhes of preferment that charm your attention; and if you will truſt in my intereſt, you ſhall not long go unnoticed by your country."

The argument, which preceded the laſt genteel promiſe, had ſufficiently fixed Mr. Walker's reſolution.

And when the gentleman paid his ſecond viſit for Mr. Walker's anſwer; the propoſal offered, was, with great acknowledgments of the compliment, rejected. Whether Sir Benjamin Keene ever did write home to his friends in recommendation of Mr. Walker, we cannot preſume to ſay; but if he did, the other never heard of it. Which however, as he never made any applications, might have never reached his knowledge.

At this time alſo Mr. Walker had intelligence of ill news from home, in the exact account of the loſs of our other prize the Nympha, who had been ſent to England under convoy of his majeſty's ſhip the Bedford, commodore Townſhend; and who, after ſhe had arrived ſafe at Portſmouth, in coming round from thence to London, loſt ſight of her convoy in the night,

and

and thinking that ſhe had ſhot a-head, ſhortened ſail to wait for their coming up; whereas her convoy was a-head of her. After laying ſome hours under their mizen and foreſail, they to their great ſurprize ſaw breakers under their lee; and notwithſtanding all diligence was uſed to get her double reefed top-ſail ſet, ſhe was in the midſt of the breakers before they could ſhoot her clear, and there was ſtranded. At day-break they found themſelves under the cliffs of Beachy Head: The ſhip was inſured for upwards of an hundred and three thouſand pounds; and about thirty-five thouſand pounds of her effects and cargo were ſaved to the underwriters, by the fidelity and activity of one of the managers, who immediately went down to the wreck. But it was ſaid, that there was a deficiency

or loſs of a large ſum in the payment of the money inſured, by the failure of ſome of the underwriters.

We here alſo met with the French merchant, whom we ſaw at the inn at Morlaix, and who had introduced Mr. Walker to the gentleman to buy the veſſel to tranſport us to England. He had failed in his trade in France, and was going with his wife and family to ſettle in the Weſt-Indies; but the ſhip, in which he was paſſenger, being met by an Engliſh privateer, was taken: he was brought in with her hither, and was in extream poverty. Mr. Walker made a collection of money for him amongſt his friends; who were very liberal on the occaſion, and ſet him up in neceſſaries, ſo as to enable him to proceed to the Weſt-Indies, without returning back a petitioner

titioner to France. He told us a moſt piteous ſtory, relating to his affairs; but at one circumſtance we could not help ſmiling, tho' a ſcene of ſome horror. Of all the poor man's misfortunes, his wife was the greateſt. The matrimonial power was not divided in equal ſhares betwixt them: ſhe, good woman, aſſumed the greater part both in judgment, command, and execution; whilſt again every thought and act of hers ſubmitted to a ruling paſſion ſhe had for a young child in her arms. This was ſtill more irkſome to him under authority; as times of eating, drinking, ſtudy, amuſement, and reſt were interrupted by the under-duties attendant thereon, which fell to his ſhare. In giving us a deſcription of the engagement of the ſhip, in which he was taken (as ſhe had made an obſtinate reſiſtance) he

told us that his wife would not conſent to his deſerting her ſide the whole time of the fight, but kept him with her in the cock-pit; where ſhe ſat weeping and wailing over her dear foundling, when a ball coming in at the ſide of the ſhip, on a ſudden ſtruck the child out of her arms, and daſhed it to pieces without doing the leaſt hurt to her, or injuring any other perſon. The man, in deſcribing the ſcene, and the ſurprize and looks of his wife at the loſs of the child, could not help introducing an expreſſive action of humour, that forced us to laugh at the tragedy, as at blunders in the moſt ſerious ſcenes. How far the relation may be depended on as a truth, muſt be left to what credit the reader will give the French gentleman: he ſcarcely could have invented it; nor had he

need

need of any exaggeration by way of affecting pity.

Mr. Walker's preſence being no longer needed at Lisbon, he ſet ſail for England in the packet, with ſeveral of his officers, and about forty of the common men; who would not deſert him to the very laſt, nor act in any thing but by his direction. There was certainly a Providence in this: for as the packet came out by the rock of Lisbon, we ſaw at ſome diſtance a long-built veſſel of twenty guns, which we could diſcover full of men, and which we at firſt imagined a Spaniſh barque-longo. The captain of the packet was a very old gentleman, who was in the greateſt conſternation imaginable, and thought it moſt adviſable to fly from them, in hopes that we might eſcape them in the night. This appeared contrary to the

judgment of Mr. Walker, who saw by her over-hauling us so fast, that she would be up with us before night; when some fatal accident might happen by the plunder of the enemy in the night, as by our running from them they would be more resolute in attacking us; which accident there was a probability of avoiding, by encountering them by daylight; especially as the packet had sixteen guns, and as his additional hands were a strength to be depended on. Some of our men having dropped an expression, "that if their captain had the command he would beat the long Spaniard out of the sea," two English merchants, who were on board, and had a great property in the ship, went to the captain of their own accord, and begged of him, that he would leave the whole direction

tion of their preſent diſtreſſed affairs to the conduct and experience of Mr. Walker, as an officer more verſed in engagements of the kind. The old gentleman very readily conſented, and Mr. Walker took on himſelf the character of firſt lieutenant. We had not made long preparation before we diſcovered the ſhip to be an Algerine. This was an enemy no leſs to be dreaded: for though we were at peace with them, yet as the packet had Portugueſe property on board, they would have ſeized every ſhilling of the money (which was a very conſiderable ſum) and carried us to Algiers; and though we and the packet might afterwards have been delivered up, the affair might have been a matter of litigation, and brought on very ſad conſequences to our diſfavour.

As

As soon as Mr. Walker was assured of his enemy being other than was first imagined, he altered his design; and, desiring the captain to retire to his own apartment, and there to take on him as much state as possible, when the Algerine officers should come on board, he ordered all his own officers and men, with the other sailors on board to quarters, and the marines to their small arms. He ordered also his drums to beat to arms, and his band of music (all whom he had with him) to strike up, when they came within the hearing of the enemy; and ordering also a gun to be fired, we bore down directly on them with our ensign, jack, and pennant flying. When we came within hailing, Mr. Walker ordered them to hoist out their boat, and send on board a lieutenant. They continued a

long

long time in ſuſpenſe, and returned no anſwer, apparently at a loſs what to make of us, ſeeming other to them than they expected. He again hailed them, "that if they did not ſend their boat with an officer on board, he would ſink them." They then asked, "what we were?" He anſwered, "a king's ſhip of war." Upon which they immediately hoiſted out their boat, and an officer came on board. The officer was conducted to the captain, who maintained his dignity extremely well, and asking the proper queſtions, diſmiſſed him. He then returned aboard his own ſhip; but Mr. Walker immediately hailed them, "not to make ſail, till he gave orders." This could not but employ their attention from a more minute ſcrutiny, and confirm them in the opinion of our being a king's ſhip, had the

lieutenant or attending boat ſeen any thing to create a ſuſpicion to the contrary, as it ſhewed us in no great hurry of leaving them. Accordingly he ſoon gave the order, and they went off, ſaluting us with five guns, which we returned with three; they one more for thanks.

This was the laſt gun Mr. Walker heard fired all that war, or indeed ever ſince at ſea. How uſefully to his country he might have been employed in the preſent, the reader, otherways unacquainted with him, may, we hope, from thoſe paſt ſcenes, form ſome judgment, which his friends and they who are knowing of him, can better tell; but as we are now come to the laſt ſcene of the laſt act of the preſent work, we will make haſte to drop the curtain: for the ſword having performed its part,

the

the play ought certainly to be done. Thus in the year 1748 Mr. Walker returned to England, preſerving the packet, which did him the kind office of landing him in his own country. This very packet was taken the year following by an Algerine, who laid wait for her, and was carried into Algiers: By which all the property in her, to a very conſiderable amount, was irrecoverably loſt to the owners. The packet and men were, indeed, afterwards reſtored; but not without much ſtate altercation, in which great time was loſt.

We have now brought Mr. Walker back to land, to the ſame place from whence we launched him on our detail, with deſign to ſet his abilities to public view, and ſhew, that he has been ſo long laid-by, through no defect in them: for I cannot but look

on

on him as a sound and good ship, shut up in dock until otherwise; we have been more particular in shewing him in several stands which he was deviated from the transactions of the fog. In which we hope to meet excuse; we having had a particular reason for so doing; was by some misrepresentations of those very actions by common fame, his behaviour in them has been unjustly branded with ill-nature reported. The reasons of his inforced inactivity are a distinct subject of a more private nature, into which I am by no means desirous of entering; unless such justification of him, in private life also, may be hereafter thought necessary or asked by the public: it is a matter of which even he himself speaks with the greatest reluctance. Pity it is! that where there is so little fault on one side,

ſide, the evil machinations of deſigning men, who from various principles and from variety of purpoſes often get between friends, and ſet them at variance, ſhould conjure up to the vi-ſion of jealouſy any imaginary charges againſt him; for he has been all his life abhorring of every mean or bad revenge; though in his reſtrained circumſtances, he has been often obliged to yield his ear to the advice he never followed, and which he from his ſoul deſpiſed. I will be particular in mentioning the evil inſtigator or genius of all that changed the paradiſe of his life into the fallen ſtate, in which he has ſo long remained; but in which it is impoſſible for his worſt enemies to make him miſerable, as he never was ſeen through the whole courſe of it to be a ſingle moment out of temper at his fate.

The

The wicked author I mean is Mr. Goddard, the aforesaid agent for the people. A powerful man, as of large fortune! but I fear not to provoke him; as I have truths to oppose to every attempt of his resentment. For Mr. Walker never quarrelled with his managers, till a dispute arose in their accounts, on the large sums he had advanced to his officers and men for their use; but was for many years after his arrival in England in their highest esteem. It certainly shews our want of sense to be induced by the artifices of others from our own reason and better knowledge of men and things; as it originally was want of virtue to be imposed on by the insinuation of the first tempter to vice! For Mr. Walker, immediately upon his arrival, applied himself to works of greater importance, the *General British*

Britiſh Fiſhery; and which he has to this day more at heart than any other buſineſs even of conqueſt. I mean not the Britiſh Herring fiſhery: tho' in that he was ſo far engaged, as to propoſe a plan for it to the ſociety, taken from the preſent practice of the Dutch in the like branch of trade and buſineſs, and even went to Holland on purpoſe to make himſelf more skilled in a knowledge of it; but on his return home, found Party contending for a majority in it, and Inexperience preſiding at the board, fond of her own thoughts: ſo that he declined being concerned therein, and its ſucceſs proves his foreſight, and muſt confeſs that his judgment was the better rule to have been followed. The fiſhery I mean is the great treaſure, which alſo annually returns to the borders of theſe kingdoms, but has

has not yet found the way of being brought a-ſhore, the cod, tusk, and ling fiſhery. In proſecuting of which he made a voyage from Norway all round the coaſt of Scotland, and at his own expence has taken charts and maps of all the ſoundings and every bank of that long tract of ſhore; and having purchaſed ſeveral ſhips, actually begun the work, to the eſtabliſhment of many hundred of families in that country; who now enjoy from his pains and invention a happy maintenance, in a work encreaſing every hour in value to his country. How far his country may purſue the advantage already ſprung for her, and find the activity of his mind of uſe to her in peace as well as war, I leave to the political Providence of thoſe countries to rule and determine. It is certain, that in this undertaking the

firſt

firſt expences, which all new works neceſſarily demand, had employed the greater part of his fortune, before the returns could ſupply the deficiencies made in it; which accident muſt not even be charged to any raſhneſs of conduct in him, but to a belief that his fortune was greater in the hands of his agents, by his aforeſaid advance to the officers and men, than in account it is allowed to be. To theſe we may add ſome other loſſes in trade. Yet, to prove the merit of his plan, and good deſign for his country, he ſtill enjoys the bleſſing of his own invention, with the continuance of the favours of his friends; his chief dependance being now owing to the friendſhip of a worthy gentleman, his name-ſake, no relation, and in a foreign capacity to ſea-affairs; who has provided him a ſhip in this very trade,

and

and allows him a profit for his ſupport. In the more general direction of which trade, if ever it be thought of merit deſerving to be more publickly extended,—as nothing would return the public more recompence or reward,—he certainly has the firſt right of asking to be employed. But this is a plan, which with his remarks and obſervations taken of the ſea-coaſt, is ſufficient, and may be worthy of a volume to itſelf.

FINIS